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Anthracite Strike Ends; Deer Island Inspected; Ethiopian Viceroy Yields

The World's Day—May 19, 1941

National: Hard Coal Miners Agree to Return

New York—Anthracite miners are to return to work tomorrow morning under a tentative agreement between the C. I. O. mine workers union and Pennsylvania hard-coal operators, giving wage increases to approximately 100,000 miners. A stoppage became effective yesterday after an apparent breakdown in negotiations May 17.

Chicago—Heads of the five big railroad operating unions, representing 350,000 workers, announced a campaign for a 30 per cent increase in all basic rates of pay. The demands are to be made to the railroad companies on June 10, pursuant to provisions of the National Railway Mediation Board.

Cristobal, Canal Zone (P)—The French freighters Indiana and Nemours, here in refuge since France's capitulation last June, were taken under an Army and Navy guard on instructions of United States authorities. The crews of both vessels remained aboard. Both ships were under United States marshal's attachment as the result of the filing of a libel by the Royal Exchange Assurance of London.

New York (P)—A new Government unit to study economic relations with other nations was urged by the Committee of Direction of "The Commission to Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace." The proposal, offered by 26 clergymen, suggested that no law dealing with foreign trade, immigration or money exchange be passed without a full report from the proposed agency.

Fort Dix, N. J. (P)—The 44th Division's 18,000 troops left Fort Dix for five days of field training designed to test their ability to defend New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware.

New England: Legislators Visit Deer Island

A surprise visit to the Deer Island House of Correction in Boston Harbor was made by the Legislative Committee on Welfare. [Page 13.]

A murder case which brought a State investigation into the city affairs of Revere, Mass., in 1937-38, was revived when James M. Preston, indicted for the crime in 1937, surrendered today to the District Attorney. [Page 13.]

Quincy, Mass., claim of "no housing shortage" despite defense activity was believed confirmed by applications for South Boston housing project reserved for Quincy workers. [Page 13.]

An initiative petition for birth-control legislation for the "preservation of health" was termed constitutional by the Massachusetts Supreme Court in an advisory opinion requested by the Legislature. [Page 15.]

Approximately 1,000 Unitarians gathered at Boston from all parts of the United States for their annual meetings. [Page 15. Picture.]

In Africa: British Ethiopian Terms Accepted

The Duke of Aosta, Italian viceroy commander of the major portion of Italian troops still fighting in Ethiopia, accepted British terms of surrender for himself and his troops. [Page 4.]

In North Africa the British were reported to have driven all but a few scattered Axis troops from Egypt. The disputed town of Salum was said to be in between the Axis and British front lines, while at Tobruk, besieged British-held town in Libya, it was said that British troops had forced Germany to abandon the coastal road as its normal communications line. [Page 4.]

In Europe: Duke of Spoleto Is King of Croatia

Croatia received a new King, the Duke of Spoleto, named by King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, as the ruler of the Axis-controlled Croatian State. [Page 5.]

France declared that it will protect Dakar against foreign encroachments, claiming that German occupation of this key African port was not discussed in the Hitler-Darlan conversations. [Page 8.]

Egyptian Steamship Sunk, Passengers Missing

A search for survivors of the Egyptian steamer Zamzam, reported sunk in the South Atlantic, was said in New York to have been of no avail, leading to the belief that the vessel might have been sunk by a German surface raider and the survivors taken aboard. [Page 1.]

Nine New Englanders, including one Harvard student, were among the passengers on the sunken steamer Zamzam. [Page 1.]

Americas: Argentina Restricts Ship Transfers

Buenos Aires, Argentina (P)—The Government decreed that the transfer of Argentine ships by sale or charter henceforth must receive Government approval. The move was seen as an effort to assure the country's neutrality in the European war and also to build up Argentina's small merchant marine.

Air and Sea: Kiel, Emden Shipyards Bombed

RAF bombers found targets in shipbuilding yards at Kiel and at the port of Emden, London reported. The raids followed two successive nights of heavy raiding on the German industrial city of Cologne, in which Germany admitted damage to railway facilities and houses, and civilian fatalities.

Raiders over England were held down to a few sporadic attacks along some parts of the coast.

Five German fighters were shot down off the English south coast in daylight.

Civilian casualties in Britain resulting from Nazi air raids through April were officially set at 33,756 fatalities and 47,856 persons injured.

Middle East: Dentz Warns British on Syria

Gen. Henri Dentz, French High Commissioner in Syria and Lebanon, in a radioaddress announced that the French in Syria would oppose by force any British moves against Syria. [Page 1.]

Russian "volunteers" were reported by German circles in Istanbul to be fighting for the Germans against the British in Iraq.

British planes renewed attacks on German aircraft at Syrian airbases, the bases bombed being the same as those raided before—Palmyra, Damascus and Rayak.

Washington: Hull Reaffirms Arms Delivery

Secretary of State Hull, in connection with the opening of National Foreign Trade Week, reaffirmed that the United States will deliver arms to Britain and outlined aspects of the future peace. The President, also speaking in connection with the Trade Week, said no foreign trade would be possible under complete Nazi domination. [Page 2.]

An intensive Government-sponsored campaign may be launched soon to collect the discarded aluminum war in every American home for use in the defense program, it was reported in defense circles.

Time Bomb Damages Synagogue in France

By the Associated Press
Marseille, France, May 19—A synagogue was partly destroyed by a time bomb, May 17, in the latest series of anti-Jewish incidents in this "refugee capital of Europe."

VICHY, France, May 19 (P)—A decree "Aryanizing" more Jewish-owned shops today brought to 256 such establishments placed under gentile administrators in France in the last two days. Included in the latest action were two businesses, a dyeing house and a textile mill owned by the widely-known French writer André Malraux, who is now in the United States. They are at Elbeuf, in Normandy.

P. T. A. Group Hears Address By Saltonstall

By Millicent Taylor
Education Editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Describing home as "the primary school of life" and the teachers of America as "a part of our army of defense," Gov. Leverett Saltonstall told the National Congress of Parents and Teachers meeting today at the Hotel Statler that "our schools are the training camps of tomorrow—the bulwark of our nation."

Speaking before 2,500 delegates gathered for the five-day conference which opened officially yesterday, Governor Saltonstall declared that "we need something even more powerful than any armament, no matter how brave. We need a strong united nation," he said, pointing out that this accomplishment "depends on the understanding and the active co-operation of every man, woman, and child in this country."

President Roosevelt, in a special message to the convention, which was read at the opening session, urged that "parents and teachers plan a definite program for the development of character in their boys and girls." In this crisis of affairs of the nation, such a program is "of the utmost importance," he said.

Governor Saltonstall reminded the delegates that "national unity based upon freedom has not been wholly accomplished." He warned that "unless we as a people, we as individuals, strive constantly for this aim, our national power and strength, and solidarity will be seriously impaired."

Reviewing the work of the Association, Mrs. William Kietzer of Portland, Ore., President, said "our cherished beliefs are anchors of sanity in times of war." "These beliefs," she continued, "are essential to the well-being of a people under every circumstance. They are productive in times of peace, stabilizing in times of emergency such as these. The rapid developments of the past six months, far from causing us to think that we need to make adjustments in our program, have proved its worth and importance."

The "dislocation of populations resulting from the defense program only make more acute the need for

Continued on Page 13, Column 7

U.S. Seeks Ways To Tap Leaks In Profits Tax

Treasury expert calls for drastic imposts to prevent increasing defense profiteering.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 19—The Treasury Department disclosed today that huge defense profits are slipping through gaps in its tax net and demanded of Congress that profiteering corporations make sacrifices commensurate with the boys drafted for the Army.

"One company whose profits in 1940 were more than 3,000 per cent larger than in 1939," John L. Sullivan, Assistant Secretary of Treasury in charge of taxation, told the House Ways and Means Committee today, "is subject to no excess profits tax whatever on 1940 earnings and this is a company which has thus far received over \$70,000,000 of defense contracts."

Mr. Sullivan offered Congress today two new tax proposals to catch war profiteers so drastic in their possibilities as to be without parallel in tax history, and designed to tie the tax-net so fine that only the little minnows can henceforth swim through it.

At the same time he strongly endorsed the proposed Leon Henderson-Marriner Eccles drastic taxes on automobiles designed to slash production and on his own account added to the anti-automobile tax additional excises on "watches, clocks, and cameras, the reduced consumption of which would be helpful to national defense" which he proposed for the same reason as that on automobiles, to divert skilled industry to defense work.

The Sullivan statement today was a blunt and uncompromising declaration that loopholes in present tax laws are permitting defense-profiteering, coupled with repeated affirmations that supreme sacrifices are needed "to meet expenditures greater than have ever been made in the Nation's peace-time history, and probably greater than at any period in our history, in peace or war."

"Our people know that great sacrifices must be made and they are prepared to make them," Mr. Sullivan said at one point.

The Treasury laid down two basic assumptions in writing its new anti-profiteering laws:

1. That increases in profits during the emergency period shall be regarded as due to defense, and hence subject to heavier taxes; and
2. That all profits, "in excess of a necessary normal return on invested capital, even if this return was being earned in the years prior to the defense program" shall bear exceptional tax burdens.

Regarding the present, The Treasury gave instances to show the gaps in the present tax net.

"A large industrial company which has received over \$250,000,000 of defense contracts and had earnings in 1940 of nearly 200 per cent larger than in 1939 will pay

Continued on Page 21, Column 4

Did Nazi Raider Imprison Americans of Missing Ship? Roosevelt Seeks United Aid

Wickard in new bid to isolation areas; Navy steps up ship building program.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 19—Defense developments dominated Washington today in six major fields of action:

Public opinion—Through the instrument of his Secretary of Agriculture, Claude R. Wickard, who spoke over the radio at Hutchinson, Kan., to the whole Middle West farm belt this noon, President Roosevelt made a new bid to rally isolationist sections of the country behind a fuller and more forthright participation in the war. Mr. Wickard pledged agriculture parity prices this year and carried with him the expressed confidence of Mr. Roosevelt that "in this critical time, you can depend upon it that farmers won't rock the boat."

Taxation—The Treasury Department unfurled to Congress today the most far-reaching and sacrificial defense tax program which has thus far come from the executive officials and it disclosed that unexpectedly large defense profits are slipping through holes in the present tax measures.

The steady stream of letters received at the White House, it was learned, is running more than 50 per cent against the use of convoys by the United States to guarantee delivery of arms to Britain.

The Navy—Seven more new ships in the Maritime Commission's construction program will be delivered within the next nine days and the whole building program continues ahead of schedule. These will aggregate more than 50,000 tons of new bottoms.

The House Naval Affairs Committee announced today that it plans to ask unanimous consent for immediate House consideration and passage of a bill authorizing the Navy to acquire 58 new fleet auxiliaries of a total tonnage of 560,000.

Production—The War Department is prepared to utilize to the full the new working agreement developed between Canada and the United States for the pooling of defense production. Orders, it is understood, will shortly be placed in Canada for munitions and an optimistic picture of the possibilities has just been given to Washington defense officials by a special Army-OPM delegation which surveyed the Canadian industrial setup.

Further steps to preserve and build up the supplies of scarce materials, to make them available to defense manufacturers and to divert virtually all nickel resources into defense work are being taken by the Office of Production Management in co-operation with other agencies of the Government.

Five hundred defense manufacturers will be used in an experiment under which they will be al-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4



Martinique: Axis Outpost at U. S. Door?

Scores of American-built warplanes (upper) lie in a meadow at Pointe des Sables in the strategic French Caribbean island of Martinique. Is the aircraft carrier Bearn, from which these planes were removed at the time of the Nazi-French armistice, being prepared to put to sea in spite of a United States naval patrol around the island? Do Nazi "technicians," reported to be quietly entering Martinique, plan to seize or destroy these planes? These are two of the questions agitating official Washington, where Senate leaders are suggesting that the United States take over all French possessions in the Western Hemisphere. The lower picture shows Admiral Robert, Governor of the French islands in the Caribbean, with his staff. Admiral Robert is the man in the center with the beard.

Russians Reported Fighting With Axis Forces in Iraq

By Harold G. Laycock
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Egypt, May 19—Britain is moving to meet the Nazi spearhead in Syria at three points.

Firstly, it is bringing full diplomatic pressure to bear on Turkey. Secondly, military countermeasures are being taken from Palestine, as Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden informed Parliament May 15.

Thirdly, Germany's long communications are to be threatened by naval operations in the eastern Mediterranean.

As to Turkey, that country's loyalty to its alliance with Britain, is still intact—outwardly at least—despite the German attempt to by-pass that country by forming a base in Syria.

Stabilize Program

It is recollected that an emergency plan worked out last August by British and Turkish military leaders, provided for rapid occupation by Turkey of a strategic strip of Northern Syria.

With Turkish ties with Britain exposing it now to the possibility of war on two fronts, this plan is being closely restudied in all current Anglo-Turkish discussions.

Britain's capacity to offer an effective challenge in these regions is measured by the army of 300,000 men which Prime Minister Winston Churchill lately disclosed as being under Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell's command.

Since then the materials lost in Greece have been steadily replaced from England, the Empire, and the United States. Though this material is required in the North African desert fighting, there is promise of sufficiency at an early date on other fronts.

U. S. Planes Used

American aircraft took part with the greatest effectiveness in eliminating the Iraqi Air Force, and as the inflow continues, the Luftwaffe, it is felt, cannot retain its superiority for long.

So far as land forces are concerned, the communications of the British Imperial forces in the Mid-

Monday, May 19

While Gen. Henri Dentz, High Commissioner of French-mandated Syria and Lebanon issued a proclamation calling upon the people of Syria to resist the "criminal aggressions" of the British, Turkish dispatches quoted German sources as stating that Russian "volunteers" were already fighting in Iraq on the German side. British circles were also concerned at the report that Germans had occupied the air base at Mosul, center of the rich oil district of Iraq.

The High Commissioner in a radioaddress last night declared that "once again after Mers-el-Kebir and Dakar England sheds French blood."

This was in reference to the British fleet's attacks last July against units of the French fleet.

At the same time that Chief of State Marshal Philippe Petain was radioaddressing the French desire for peace last week, General Dentz asserted, the British started "attacking our airdromes without warning."

The British said airdromes in Syria, next-door-neighbor of Iraq, were being used by Axis planes flying to the aid of the Iraqis.

General Dentz said that, according to the British, the French "should have repulsed by force German planes which flew over Syria and which occasionally landed."

"Nothing justifies that position," the High Commissioner declared. "Marshal Petain said that France has no aggressive intentions against England or her Empire."

German landings in Syria, he said, were the results of the application of the armistice, and the British accusations were "nothing but invention and outrageous calumny."

"You will resist any aggression," General Dentz told the people. "I've been ordered to defend the sky and the land of the Levant States. That mission I'll carry out inflexibly."

British batter Axis planes: Page 6.
British vitally interested in French colonial empire: Page 8.

Absence of lifeboats from Egyptian vessel indicates sinking by surface craft.

NEW YORK, May 19 (P)—William V. C. Ruxton, President of the British-American Ambulance Corps and organizer of the group of American drivers aboard the Egyptian steamer Zamzam, reported sunk in the South Atlantic, announced today that he would ask the State Department to investigate the sinking.

No word was received in New York concerning the 120 Americans and 81 other passengers and 120 crewmen aboard the Egyptian vessel, although Mr. Ruxton said that insurance underwriters had sought in vain to find traces of possible survivors.

One puzzling aspect was the announcement by Thomas Cook & Son, New York passenger agents for the vessel, saying that the State Department in Washington had ordered the passenger list withheld. A copy of the list was airmailed to Washington, the agents said, and may be released there later.

New York shipping circles expressed the possibility that the passengers and crew might be aboard a German raider, either a converted merchant ship or a cruiser. Since the Zamzam was said to have disappeared without a trace, these quarters said it indicated the work of a surface raider.

If she had been the victim of a submarine, it was believed by these informants that survivors would have been located in lifeboats and that some, in all probability, would have been picked up by now.

Details Awaited

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, May 19 (P)—Shipping authorities here were awaiting accurate information before assessing the losses incurred in the sinking of the Egyptian steamer Zamzam in the South Atlantic, en route, from New York to this port. No announcement was made concerning the 201 passengers, including 120 Americans. Authorities likewise were silent on the cause which sent the 8,290-ton passenger liner to the bottom somewhere between Recife (Pernambuco), Brazil, and Cape Town, Union of South Africa.

The Alexandria Navigation Company received a cable from London advising that the Zamzam's master, Capt. William Gray Smith, a veteran of 37 years at sea, was missing but there were no other details.

The Missionaries Abroad. The United States Consul General here said the 120 Americans aboard the vessel included Protestant and Roman Catholic missionaries en route to posts in various sections of Central Africa, and a group of British-American ambulance drivers and their assistants, en route to service with British and Free French forces in Egypt.

[When the Zamzam arrived in New York last February before her last run back, Captain Smith reported it had made the entire trip blacked out and with radio silent, commenting that although Egypt was not at war she was "considered a non-belligerent ally of Great Britain and we could not take any chances."]

The Zamzam, built in 1909 at Belfast and first christened the Leicestershire, was one of the principal links between the Middle East, South America and New York after Italy entered the war last June.

It had carried hundreds of Americans home since that time.

World War Transport—The Zamzam, which had a top speed of 14 knots, served as a troop transport in the World War. Later, named the British Exhibitor, it plied between England and Burma before being taken over by Egyptian interests. A twin-screw motorship, it was 467 feet long.

For several years it carried Mohammedan pilgrims from Suez to Jidda, port of Mecca, and had a mosque built in its hold to accommodate 600 pilgrims.

On its last trip to New York, it carried 99 passengers and a general cargo of 5,000 tons, mostly long staple Egyptian cotton for New York and Boston. It arrived Feb. 24 in New York after a 60-day passage through the Suez Canal, the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean, around the Cape of Good Hope, across the South Atlantic, the Caribbean and the North Atlantic—a 13,000-mile trip.

It left March 20 with a general cargo and a passenger list including missionaries and ambulance drivers. It arrived at Recife on April 8.

From New England

By a Staff Writer
The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, May 19—Five Massachusetts and Connecticut men, a

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Page 13

U. S. Maps Postwar 'Fair' Trade

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The present war must be followed by an economic system eliminating all injustices between the "have" and "have-not" nations, but the United States first must concentrate upon the defeat of Nazi Germany, whose victory would mean the end of all free trade, the Administration believes.

Setting a solemn tone to this year's observance of National Foreign Trade Week, President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, have warned the Nation that not only America's foreign trade but its entire political, social, and democratic system will be endangered if Britain is not helped to victory.

At the same time, they have expressed determination that the post-war economic system be designed to eliminate the international inequalities and friction which cause war. The United States' current efforts to improve its trade with Latin America are pointed out as an example of how this may be done.

Statements Studied

The week-end statements of both the President and the Secretary of State are being studied with great care as an indication that the Administration believes that a drastic postwar economic adjustment is not only necessary but inevitable. In addition, they are seen as evidence that the United States, which has frequently balked at attempts to alter international trade on a major

scale, may be more world-minded in the future.

In fact, Secretary Hull went so far as to offer a five-point program of post-war readjustment, which, he says, "it is none too early to lay down." The program includes:

1. Extreme nationalism must not again be permitted to express itself in excessive trade restrictions.

2. Nondiscrimination in international commercial relations must be the rule, so that international trade may grow and prosper.

3. Raw material supplies must be available to all nations without discrimination.

4. International agreements regulating the supply of commodities must be so handled as to protect fully the interests of the consuming countries and their people.

5. The institutions and arrangements of international finance must be so set up that they lend aid to the essential enterprises and the continuous development of all countries, and permit the payment through processes of trade consonant with the welfare of all countries.

The Secretary said that such a program had strength and endurance and that "unless a system of open trade becomes firmly established, there will be chronic political instability and recurrent economic collapse."

The President's statements dealt more directly with the present challenge, his central theme being that "international commerce in a world dominated by totalitarianism would never be carried on for the mutual benefit of all," but it would be rigorously controlled for the sole advantage of those nations and ruling groups which already have declared their determination to conquer the world and to subordinate to their own profit the welfare of all other peoples.

Victory Comes First

The President held that under such circumstances it was useless to talk about the establishment of a just postwar economic system unless Americans are determined first to defeat those whose victory would make such improvement impossible.

President Roosevelt also held that only through the promotion of liberal trade practices could this Nation fulfill its responsibility as a world economic leader. This insistence upon America's responsibility by both the President and his Secretary of State is held to be abundant proof that the Administration is determined to play a foremost role in postwar reconstruction regardless of whether the United States enters the war or maintains its present attitude of benevolent, pro-British neutrality.

A further warning against the idea that liberal trade with a victorious Germany might be possible was sounded at a National Foreign Trade Week luncheon at the Hotel Astor, New York, by Nelson A. Rockefeller, Co-ordi-

nator of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics.

"A compromise is unthinkable," Mr. Rockefeller declared. "He who would have to trade with Hitler would be compelled to do so on Hitler's terms. He would be compelled to deliberately close his eyes to the coupling of commerce with political penetration."

Slave and Master

"We need Europe, but let us not confuse prewar Europe with the Europe which Germany would reorient as slave to a master. Under the Hitler blueprint human and national interests would be sacrificed relentlessly in ruthless shifts of population, industries, and occupations. Such a reorganization, stemming from the continuing quest for political power, would force upon the world a drastic revision of the whole mechanism of international trade. It would force upon us a revision of our whole economy in an effort to hold our own in an unending economic war."

"It is against the other American republics that the first attack on this Hemisphere would be launched by aggressors. These are the areas whose economic vulnerability would provide the first target. And on them would be based the final challenge to a free America," Mr. Rockefeller said.

Larger Quarters In London Sought For U. S. Embassy

LONDON, May 19 (AP)—The United States Embassy today asked Washington for permission to sign new leases for more working space.

The Embassy staff has grown so, now numbering about 350, that the staff quarters are jammed with traffic.

Nearly every plane from Lisbon brings an addition, so that four Americans standing on the Embassy steps were stumped today when a group of United States attaches passed.

"Who are they?" one of those on the steps asked.

"Heaven knows," was the answer. "After all, I have been away to lunch."

The Embassy is a big apartment house on Grosvenor Square, and upper floors are leased out as apartments.

If permission is granted to expand it is expected the tenants will be asked to move.

Virginian Gardens Aid British Relief

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
RICHMOND, Va.—Gross receipts from the recent Garden Week held by the Garden Club of Virginia are approximately \$15,000, it was announced at town headquarters here.

This is about the same amount taken in during Garden Week in 1940.

One-third or more of the gross amount goes for expenses. Net profits will be given this year to "Bundles for Britain."

Largest crowds during the week visited in the Charlottesville area. Here are the homes of Thomas Jefferson and James Monroe, Monticello and Ash Lawn, respectively. As usual, big throngs visited the James River estates and the famous gardens near Richmond.

Consistently good weather throughout the week helped to augment the number of visitors this season. This is the first Garden Week in several years during which fair weather has prevailed.

Mrs. Daniel D. Talley, Jr., was General Chairman of this year's tour.

President Picks Names For Seven New Ships

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP)—President Roosevelt has selected names for five submarine tenders and two mine layers under construction in Pacific Coast shipyards.

The Navy said names of the submarine tenders are Bushnell and Neptune, both building at the Mare Island, Calif., Navy Yard; Nereus, building at the Puget Sound Navy Yard; Bremerton, Wash.; Orion and Proteus, both building at the Moore Dry Dock Company, Oakland, Calif.

The two minelayers were designated Catskill and Ozark. They are being built by the Willamette Iron and Steel Company, Portland, Ore.

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Recipients of Silver Buffalo Award

Upper left: Edgar Rickard of Darien, Conn. It was through his interest and co-operation that the American Children's Fund, Inc. has contributed to the Boy Scouts \$670,000, including \$125,000 for enlargement of health and safety activities. Upper center: Silver Buffalo Award, made annually by the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America for noteworthy service to boyhood. Upper right: Homer Folke of New York City, pioneer in programs of legislation and administration for the care of dependent children. Lower left: Maj. J. E. H. Stevenot of Manila, whose enthusiasm and business acumen have been a large factor in bringing the Scout movement in the Philippines to its present high state of efficiency. Lower center: The Rev. Daniel A. Poling of Philadelphia, President of the National Society of Christian Endeavor and of the World's Christian Endeavor Union. Visited 54 countries and made two round-the-world journeys in the interests of college and church youth activities. Founder and director for 12 years of the National Youth Radio Conference. Lower right: Dr. C. Ward Crampton of New York City. Unstinting in his work for the physical, mental, and spiritual advancement of the youth of America, especially through the Scout movement.

President Lauds Patriotism of Boy Scouts

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The patriotism of America's Boy Scouts and the high quality of their leaders are coming to the fore in these dangerous days, in the belief of President Roosevelt.

In a message honoring Dr. James E. West, Chief Boy Scout Executive, at the final session of the Scout National Council Conference here, the President termed Boy Scout work as the "most important field of all opportunity."

A further mark of respect to Dr. West came when a flagpole and bronze plaque, noting his services to American youth, were dedicated at Hillcrest Children's Village here. The Scout Executive lived at the Village during part of his boyhood.

"During these perilous times," the President wrote to Dr. West, "I am more conscious than ever of the patriotism of our Boy Scouts and the strength of their leadership. To you belongs much of the credit for the effectiveness of scouting in the country. I desire, therefore, to take this means, on your birthday and on your thirtieth anniversary as Chief Scout Executive, at the ceremonies in your honor, at Hillcrest, the Children's Village, Washington, where you got your start in life, to tell

you how much we appreciate your accomplishments in behalf of American boyhood.

"Your service to scouting over the years emphasizes the effectiveness of the American way of providing equal opportunity to youth. You have through your work rendered your country a great service and the prayer on my part and the prayer of countless Scouts and Scouters, too, I am sure, is that you may be spared many years to carry on your activities in this most important field of all opportunity," the President concluded.

Praise for the work that men of good will and humanitarian intent have done and are doing through the world was voiced to the Scout Executive's final business meeting by Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross.

"Across the world for many months now avalanches, gathering momentum, have left a tragic toll of human degradation," Mr. Davis declared. "Men have cried out in anguish: 'Does might make right?' 'Is God really in his heaven?' but men of good will have labored on. Humanitarianism has still prevailed."

The Red Cross Chairman then traced the rise of humanitarianism during the nineteenth century, when leaders labored that human dignity might be universally respected and when "men of practical

idealism organized great movements having but one purpose—the welfare of mankind."

New Civilization Arose

"A new civilization arose. Men enjoyed its blessings. The shining mark they made became the target of those whose aspirations belonged to another age. Civilization became the subject of barbarous assaults. But men of good will have God-given qualities that made for determination, fortitude. So armed, the forces that would destroy their work could not prevail. A new era began that for a time gave even greater promise. Then came the events of September, 1939," he said.

He added, however, that humanitarianism was still at work and that it would prevail.

A still further eulogy of Dr. West was given by Walter W. Head, President of the Scout National Council, who said: "Across the water bombs are falling and human life is being sacrificed in a gigantic struggle which will determine whether individual liberties shall longer live or shortly perish. Here in the Capital of the United States we dedicate a marker in honor of the achievements of an individual who exercised his liberties effectively, constructively, heroically. . . . Perhaps to a greater extent than any other person of his generation he has influenced and molded the character, the habits and the principles of American boys and American young men."

Christian Science Services on Radio

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada
British Columbia
Kamloops: Capitol Theatre, Seymour Street. 3 p. m., May 25.
Ontario
Hamilton: Church Edifice, 618 Main Street East. 8 p. m., May 25. Radio-cast Station CHML, 800 cycles.
England
Essex
Luton: Church Building, 161 Whips Cross Road, E. 11. 8 p. m., June 9.

United States
Connecticut
Naugatuck (suspends First Church, Waterbury): Congregational Church, 8:15 p. m., May 27.
New London: Methodist Episcopal Church, 3:15 p. m., May 25.
Illinois
Geneva: City Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 25.
Indiana
Indianapolis (joint lecture): Cadie Taber, 8 p. m., May 25.
Lebanon: Methodist Church, Meridian and South Streets, 3 p. m., May 25.
Valparaiso: Memorial Opera House, Indiana Avenue, 2 p. m., May 25.

Iowa
Cedar Falls: Methodist Church, 8:15 p. m., May 27.
Perry: 8 p. m., May 25.
Independence: Notice in May 17 Sentinel withdrawn.
Salina: Church Edifice, Eighth and Mulberry Streets, 8 p. m., May 25.

Maine
Dover-Foxcroft: Central Hall, 8 p. m., May 30.

Maryland
Catonville: Church Edifice, Frederick Road and Maple Avenue, 8:30 p. m., May 25.

Massachusetts
Fairhaven (suspends First Church, New Bedford): Fairhaven Town Hall, 3:30 p. m., May 25.
Newton: Church Edifice, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8 p. m., May 27.
Orleans (Society and Brewster): High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 26.
Somerville: Church Auditorium, 144 Sylvan Street, Winter Hill, 8 p. m., May 25.
Worcester: First Church: North High School Auditorium, Salisbury Street, 8 p. m., May 26.

Michigan
Detroit (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, Whitmore Road at Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 25.
Pewaukee: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., May 25.

New Hampshire
Keene: First Congregational Church, 8 p. m., May 26.

New Jersey
Hammon: Rivoli Theatre, Bellevue Avenue, 3:30 p. m., May 25.
Montclair: Montclair High School, Park and Chestnut Streets, 8:30 p. m., May 27.
Morristown: Morristown High School, 8:30 p. m., May 27.

Mediation Board Reports Success in Defense Efforts

By the Associated Press

The National Defense Labor Mediation Board, reporting that its efforts to date had ended or postponed strikes involving more than 600,000 armament workers, looked yesterday for early settlements of disputes tying up West Coast shipyards and menacing coal production.

Since it received its first case on March 27, the Board said in a progress report, 628,888 men have returned to defense jobs or have deferred strikes at the request of the agency. Its statement was prepared before settlement of another dispute Saturday night involving 1,150 workers in the Laporte, Ind., plant of Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company.

Vote to Break Picket Lines

The San Francisco Bay Cities Metal Trades Council voted yesterday to send 15,000 workers past the pickets to resume production on \$500,000,000 of defense orders. Action was deferred, however, until after a meeting tomorrow night at which Gov. Culbert L. Olson will appeal to the 1,700 strikers to get back on the job in the interest of national defense.

The American Federation of Labor's machinists' union, a member of the Council, was not represented at the meeting which resulted in the decision to breach the picket lines. John Frey, International head of the A. F. of L.'s metal trades unions, said the other 15,000 workers would return to work regardless of "anything that happens at the meeting of the machinists and the Governor."

To this a representative of A. F. of L. machinists replied that they would make no attempt to keep men from returning to work, but he said it was impossible to build ships without machinists. And Mervyn Rathbone, Congress of Industrial Organizations official, said the C. I. O. would be "mobilized" against any attempt to pass the pickets.

The machinists want \$1.15 an hour and double pay for overtime instead of \$1.12 and pay and a half as provided in a new master contract intended to cover all union labor in the yards.

Coal Situation

Week end developments eased tension in the anthracite and bituminous coal fields, where work stoppages had been threatened by C. I. O.'s United Mine Workers of America.

The U. M. W. ordered its 100,000 anthracite miners out of the shafts today to support demands for a \$1 increase in the basic daily wage of \$4.62. But yesterday a tentative agreement was reached which the Chairman of a union-operator conference at New York predicted both sides would sign. Terms of the agreement were not disclosed.

Down on the Gulf Coast, the Rev. Peter M. H. Wynhoven, Chairman of a conference of federal, labor and shipyard officials, announced a tentative agreement on a no-strike, no-lockout understanding. A meeting at New Orleans Tuesday will consider other provisions in the proposed agreement.

The report of the Mediation Board coincided with another from the Federal Reserve Board which said that industrial activity recovered sharply during the first half of May from the setback which resulted from labor disputes in April.

Stoppage of production in bituminous coal mines and interruption of work at the Ford Motor Company plants, the Board said in its monthly survey, were important factors in dropping the April industrial production index to 139 per cent of the 1935-1939 average, a decline of four points compared with March but 28 points higher than April 1940.

New York—Wage increases for 135,000 clothing workers amounting to \$18,000,000 annually go into effect at once as a result of an agreement between the Clothing Manufacturers Association of the United States and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

The Union announced the increase in wages for the first time.

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Workers Pledged To 60-Hour Week

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York, May 19.—The management of the Ford Instrument Company in Long Island City had before it today a pledge by its 1,500 employees to work 60 hours a week to relieve a shortage of skilled precision mechanics. The firm, a subsidiary of the Sperry Corporation, is working on millions of dollars in orders for secret ordnance items for the Navy Department.

Frank Craig, President of the United Instrument Workers, local 425 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, which holds a union shop contract with the company, declared the workers were "100 per cent behind the defense effort." He said he would ask the executive board of the union, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, to issue a leaflet asking all employees to forego the two-week vacations guaranteed them unless they felt they required a rest for health reasons.

Under the new agreement, minimum pay for the lowest paid of 50 classifications of workers is raised to 85 cents an hour from 77 cents, while the minimum pay for the highest classification, the cutters, is boosted to \$60 a week from \$55.

Detroit—A strike of lumber company truck drivers and building trades workers which had paralyzed home and industrial construction here for a week ended Saturday and more than 20,000 workers were scheduled to return to their jobs today.

An agreement terminating the strike was signed by the Teamsters' Union of the A. F. of L. and the Detroit Retail Lumber Dealers' Association. Union demands which were granted included a 5-cents-an-hour pay raise, bringing drivers' pay to 75 cents an hour and that of helpers to 60 cents an hour.

Sporadic violence during the strike resulted in fatal injuries for union picket and injuries to several others.

Soviet Posts Filled

MOSCOW, May 19.—The Soviet Cabinet has appointed two new Vice-Commissioners of Munitions, the posts going to O. F. Freizerov and K. G. Ganov.

G. P. Vodnev was named Vice-Commissioner of black metallurgy.

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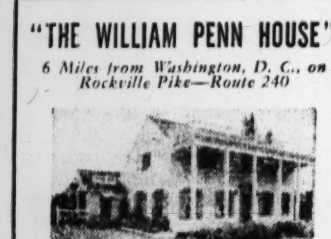
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Millions Mark 'I Am American Day'; 200 Illegal Aliens Caught in Roundup

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, May 19.—Celebrating "I Am an American Day" in a year which has added new meaning and responsibilities to citizenship, Americans of every strain and walk of life met in their cities and towns, in high schools and public parks yesterday to show their appreciation of and pledge their defense to the American way of life.

Edward Arnold, film actor who is head of the "I Am an American" Foundation, estimated there were observances in 3,500 cities.

Setting the pace for the Nation, the greatest audience ever turned out by New York for a patriotic rally, 750,000 strong, gathered in Central Park.

Sitting, standing, overflowing the mall, the thousands heard Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, as chief speaker, saw Mayor La Guardia in top form, laughed at Eddie Cantor and Bill Robinson, and, in an impressive climax, repeated solemnly after Judge John C. Knowlton of the Federal District Court, a pledge reaffirming allegiance to the United States.

While the demonstration was second only in point of numbers to the wild outpouring of men and women that marked the "fake" armistice in 1918, it brought a strong reminder of the Preparedness Day parade of 1917, when Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of the East; Mayor John P. Mitchell, and other leaders reviewed in Madison Square the armed forces of the Nation and citizen patriotic groups as they marched by. It was the most colorful pageant that New York had seen since Civil War days.

The difference between that day in 1917 and yesterday was, however, marked in another respect. The former was shadowed by the unrestricted submarine campaign of Germany and the Allies with their backs against the wall, and the bands were playing "The Yanks Are Coming." Yesterday's demonstration, on the other hand, was marked by no such driving emotion, and the audience was in a light-hearted mood.

In Chicago an estimated 100,000 persons heard William S. Knudsen, Director of the Office of Production Management, warn that unless the world put a stop to the practice of bombing open cities, "we will all be back living in holes in the ground."

Celebration at Yonkers
Typical of the practice in many communities of honoring new citizens, a rally of 2,500 persons at Yonkers, N. Y., applauded presentation of citizenship certificates to 98 Americans from many lands who had received final citizenship papers.

In New York's Central Park, a crowd bigger than the population of Pittsburgh or San Francisco arrived uninvited, walked on the grass and showed enthusiasm without benefit of storm troopers on a mass meeting wholly without resemblance to a Nazi Nuremberg rally.

The triple-messaged program, which was carried over three networks and other radio stations and by short-wave to South America, in turn stressed the blessings of democracy as some of the Nation's chief comic and artistic heroes performed; listed the responsibilities of democracy;

New Citizens Form Legion for Unity

By the Associated Press
New York, May 19

A group of first generation and naturalized American citizens has organized the Legion for American Unity and Action to support "decisive action" in opposition to the Axis powers.

The group named Ferdinand Pecora, Justice of the New York Supreme Court, as Chairman and sent a telegram to President Roosevelt signed by 44 members, pledging "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor" so that freedom and liberty will survive and triumph everywhere over tyranny and dictatorship.

Organizers said the League would launch a Nation-wide movement among approximately 30,000,000 Americans of foreign extraction for a program "to support and to encourage decisive action in defense of the United States, in behalf of Great Britain, and in opposition to the totalitarian Axis."

which Secretary Ickes held included the dispatch of speedy and complete aid to Britain, and affirmed the resolve of Americans to do their duty in the present crisis.

Secretary Ickes, saying that Americans had been told for months that their Nation was weak and inefficient, warned that "some amongst us have fallen for this carefully pickled tripe" and have believed that the wave of the future was engulfing America.

"It is time," he declared, "for the great American people to cry out in mighty triumph what it is to be an American, and time to tell why it is that Americans, with the aid of our brave allies—yes, let's call them allies—the British, can and will build the only future worth having."

Mr. Ickes declared as an untruth the assertion of the "wavers of the future" that if Britain were defeated, the United States could live alone and defend itself single-handed. It would be necessary for the United States to become such an armed camp, he warned, that democracy itself would be endangered.

Mayor La Guardia, everywhere at once, was part-time Chairman along with Judge Murray Hulbert of the United States District Court. He vied with Mr. Cantor in a repartee duel and twice directed the 250-piece combined bands of the Police, Fire, Sanitation, and Park Departments.

"We in New York," he declared in his own address, "have demonstrated that democracy can work, and can work efficiently, and let me say here and now to Adolf and Benito and Joe that we are not afraid to defend American institutions."

Others who participated were Col. William J. Donovan, recently a roving emissary of President Roosevelt abroad, who stressed the simple freedoms enjoyed by Americans—and a roster of artists including Marian Anderson, Albert Spaulding and Kate Smith.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 19.—Questioning of aliens in all parts of the United States to determine if they are in this country illegally continued today, while the count of those already taken into custody since the raids began May 17 reached 200, most of them being seized in important cities on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. Immigration service officials said the investigation was directed chiefly at those who had not complied with the Alien Registration Act of 1940 and would be pushed forward on all fronts.

A total of 123 men, most of them Germans or Italians, were being held on Ellis Island here as a result of the raids in New York City and vicinity carried on by 500 immigration inspectors, border patrolmen and New York City detectives. Twenty-eight arrests were reported from Florida, 15 from San Francisco and Oakland, and 14 from Camden, N. J., while in other cities immigration officials refused to disclose the number held.

In a Nation-wide broadcast from Washington, Robert H. Jackson, Attorney General of the United States, revealed that a "substantial" number of aliens had been arrested recently, most of them "visitors of uncertain purpose who have overstayed permits, or seamen."

Tourists Scrutinized

"What happened abroad teaches us to scrutinize with care 'tourists' and recent arrivals of uncertain antecedents," he said. "Such action is not a forerunner of a general roundup of aliens. On the contrary, it has been our established policy to act vigorously against those who are in violation of the law, the better to protect those who remain loyal and who are here lawfully."

The arrests comprise the first large-scale effort to punish violators of the Registration Act and differ from raids earlier this month in which German and Italian seamen were apprehended and taken to Ellis Island on charges of overstaying their permits or of being in the country illegally.

The presence in some of the searching parties of agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation gave substance to the belief in some quarters that the raids were not only routine checkups on the status of aliens, but were directly aimed at curbing possible sabotage or "fifth column" work by Axis spies or partisans.

Immigration inspectors and city detectives went out in small groups to centers frequented by aliens, armed with lists of suspects. If those upon questioning were unable to satisfy the investigators of their right to be in this country, they were arrested on "John Doe" warrants. Many of the seized men were released after they had presented data that justified their presence in this country.

Several Nationalities

The raids in this area were not confined to New York City alone. 31 men being arrested in waterfront hangouts in Hoboken and Union City, N. J. Besides Germans and Italians, those arrested included Greeks, Swedes, Portuguese, Spaniards, Turks and at least one Englishman.

Officials of the Department of Justice in Washington disclosed that the search for aliens illegally in this country was being concentrated in the larger seacoast cities, chiefly New York, Boston, Baltimore, Md., New Orleans, La., Miami, Fla., Seattle, Wash., San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Portland, Ore.

Ambulances on Ship

NEW YORK, May 19 (AP)—Twenty ambulances valued at \$1,350 each were among equipment which the British-American Ambulance Corps shipped on the Egyptian steamer Zamzam, reported sunk in the South Atlantic.

They were to be used by the 24 drivers who were en route to join Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Free French forces in the Lake Chad region of French equatorial Africa, Corps headquarters here said today.

Paper Dodges 'Blackout'

NEW YORK.—Appearance in New York recently of the Socialist-Courier—a Russian émigré newspaper of meager means—climaxes a typical story of how one journal has kept one jump ahead of the rapidly spreading European blackout on freedom of speech.

The little Russian paper, appearing twice a month, was originally the organ of the exiled Mensheviks, or moderate Russian Socialists. It was published in Berlin under the title of Sozialistische Bote. Its editors possessed a knack of reading between the lines of the controlled Soviet press and had clandestine contacts and sources of information in the Soviet Union.

The editors, Rafael Abramovich and Theodore Dan, were old associates of Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin in the general revolutionary movement against Czarism. Contributors to the paper, which, like almost all émigré organs, was existing on the thinnest kind of shoestring, included a number of trained economists, whose comments and analyses of the Five-Year Plan furnished what many considered the best available substitute for the nonexistent opposition criticism in Russia itself.

Shortly after Adolf Hitler came into power, like all the Socialist

Cotton Royalty on Parade



Wide World

100,000 'Subjects' Greet King and Queen at Memphis

Upper: For dancing under the stars, cotton is as appropriate as it was for grandmother's kitchen, according to fashions displayed at the Cotton Carnival in Tennessee. Furnished by the Cotton Textile Institute, these washable formal, shown in the fashion show on wheels, include, left to right: a blue-flowered pique, worn by Miss Doris Lyons; an old-fashioned organly with a chic black lace pinafore, worn by Miss Josephine Bower; an organly with a "barely" perceptible midriff and black velvet jacket, worn by Miss Peggy Boyce; and a "picket-fence" design, worn by Miss Cynthia Taft. Lower: Here we see the King and Queen, Lee Mallory and Miss Nancy Donelson, arriving for the start of the annual Cotton Carnival festivities. Many visitors come to Memphis each year, for the carnival is one of the gayest events in the land of cotton.

Cotton Carnival Celebrates Gains for 1941

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—King Cotton has just held court, at the eleventh annual Memphis Cotton Carnival at which he proudly displayed

Land Classification Sought

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP)—Classification of all land in the United States as to its suitability for crops, forests, cities, mining, pasture, and recreation, was recommended to President Roosevelt by the National Resources Planning Board.

A report by the Board's Land Committee said there were "wide gaps in present knowledge of land resources."

The Committee urged: "That land classification be recognized as desirable and in many cases essential in the appraisal of land resources, in the solution of land-use problems, in the formulation and execution of land-use programs, in the integration of different programs of land use, and in the development of policies under which the country's land resources will be utilized for the good of local, State, regional, and national interests."

"That in the future, as in most

Why We Fight

By Viscount Halifax
British Ambassador to the United States

There seem to us to be certain principles that are essential to life as we wish to live it and see it lived. And those principles are now in dire peril, and we believe therefore that we are truly fighting for our lives, since life to us is worthless if the principles on which it is built are to be destroyed.

He continued as a lawyer until 1907, when he entered private business, interesting himself in coal, public utilities, banking, real estate, and cement.

He had served as Federal Food Administrator for Kentucky during the World War and as a director of the Louisville Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank.

In an address at the Hotel Waldorf Astoria, N. Y., March 25, 1941

Hemisphere Policy in Sight On Utilizing Foreign Ships

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP)—The proposals of the 21 American republics for utilizing nearly 200 foreign ships tied up in hemisphere ports will be presented for unified action at a meeting here Thursday of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee.

Envoys of the American nations, it was learned today, are scheduled at that time to report on the number, tonnage, nationality, and condition of all refugee ships now idle in their ports.

At the same time, it was learned, members of the Committee will present their government's specific recommendations for putting the vessels back into service to help relieve the acute shortage of cargo space on hemisphere trade routes.

Several South and Central American republics already have presented their views to the Inter-American Committee, and the United States is understood to be ready with an outline of its plans.

No uniform action on the idle ships has yet been taken by the American nations but Thursday's meeting may pave the way for formulation of a general hemisphere policy.

The United States has taken 44 ships (28 Italian, 14 French, and

two German) into "protective custody" and arranged to purchase 39 Danish vessels in the United States and Philippine ports.

At least six other nations—Mexico, Venezuela, Peru, Costa Rica, Ecuador, and Cuba—have seized Axis ships, and Chile has taken over Danish vessels, but taken no action concerning German and Italian vessels.

An unofficial survey showed 89 German and Italian vessels in South and Central American ports: Brazil 30, Argentina 17, Mexico 12, Venezuela 10, Chile 2, Uruguay 5, Peru 5, Colombia 3, Costa Rica 2, and Cuba, Ecuador, and Panama one each. The exact number of French and Danish ships was not determined.

The Inter-American Committee, acting on the original proposal by Foreign Minister Guina of Uruguay, has unanimously recommended that the American republics "declare that foreign-flag vessels immobilized in their ports by the war may now be utilized by the American republics in accordance with the rules of international law and their national legislation to promote the defense of their economies, the peace and security of the continent."

St. Louis Peach Tree Blooms; Smoke Control Proves Worth

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A peach tree bloomed in downtown St. Louis the other day. It was the first time such a thing had happened here since 1904.

Why is that news? Because when a peach tree blooms in downtown St. Louis it means that it hasn't been blighted by smoke. And that means that St. Louis must have solved its smoke problem.

St. Louis has solved its smoke problem. Winter fires are burned out. The heating season is over. The whole story can now be told. Perhaps it will take another winter or so to determine precisely just how much good has been done, but it is certain from the experience of this past winter that the solution has been found.

That solution is embodied in a smoke ordinance which is very simple—almost elementary: it makes it illegal for anyone to burn fuel or to smoke fires so as to cause heavy smoke.

More specifically the law says in effect: "That all those burning high volatile fuels must employ mechanical burning equipment to burn it smokelessly. That all others must use smokeless fuel. That in case of emergency or necessary control, the city administration be authorized to engage in the purchase, sale, and distribution of fuel. That railroads shall conform to these suggestions."

Figures Not Expressive
One who had not visited St. Louis before the winter of 1940-41 might not appreciate what has been done. Just citing the mere figures that during this past winter there were but 17 hours of thick smoke, a reduction of 85 per cent, and a drop from 610 to 186 hours of moderate smoke, doesn't tell the story. But when you go at it in terms of having to crawl through the city streets with your lights on, in mid-day; of having to wash your window curtains as often as your bed clothes; and your shirts as often as your hands, a more understandable picture appears.

No peach tree, nor any other kind of fruit tree, would bloom downtown here before. Fruit was killed even in the residential areas. Smoke palls hung over the city regularly during the winter, bringing darkness, and leaving a coating of soot on streets, buildings, and people. Folks began moving out to the suburbs. Many hotels and apartment houses were depopulated. Downtown stores

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Delicious!

Postum

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PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM FOR BETTER BAKING!

TOPEKA, Kan., May 19 (AP)—Alf M. Landon said yesterday "the greatest deception that is being practiced upon us is the implication that we can have war and not suffer the consequences of war."

Landon Sees War Meaning an A. E. F.

In an address prepared for a radio broadcast sponsored by the America First Committee, the 1936 Republican presidential nominee asserted that if this Country uses its ships to deliver materials to warring nations it means war for us—another A. E. F.

President Roosevelt has said convoys mean war, the former Kansas Governor said, adding: "It is a shock to the moral conscience of the Nation to see how quickly the campaign promises of last fall are being circumvented in administration circles. They are seeking to do indirectly what the President said he would not do. The end may be the same—war."

Mr. Landon charged that some of the most radical of the "New Deal war crowd" are "attempting to lay the groundwork for the ultimate destruction of private business by blaming its management for the deficiencies of our national defense efforts."

It is greatly to every American's interest that England win, he asserted, "but I do not think our security depends upon an English victory."

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Nazis Take All in Poland And Give Poles What's Left

LITZMANNSTADT, East Prussia—Germanization of the land won by the Third Reich from former Poland is proceeding with a ruthless thoroughness that shows long preparation.

As far as can be judged from the region about Litzmannstadt in the former Polish Corridor, active furtherance of the interests of the German population which has come here from Galicia and Volhynia is evident.

The Polish population which has outlived the horrors of war is removed to the protectorate, employed in a subordinate position or entirely disregarded.

The German peasants, who are being settled in and around Litzmannstadt left their homes in the Eastern part of former Poland to travel many weary miles in farm wagons and on horseback in long dusty columns to their present location.

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Duke of Aosta and Troops Surrender to British in Ethiopia

Mountain fort 280 miles
from Addis Ababa gives
up after holding out
for 40 days.

ROME, May 19 (AP)—The Duke of Aosta, Viceroy of Ethiopia, has surrendered himself and his troops to the British at Amba Alaji in Ethiopia, the Italian High Command announced today.

The war bulletin said the capitulation of the mountain fortress, 280 miles northeast of Addis Ababa, was made necessary because the Fascist forces ran out of food and water.

The British, it was said, allowed the Fascist officers to retain their pistols and will render military honors to the garrison when it files out of the fortress in a parade past the British detachments.

The Duke, it added, is sharing the lot of his troops.

Italian resistance is continuing in two remaining regions of Ethiopia, Jimma in the south and Gondar in the northwest, the High Command announced.

Italians said the Amba Alaji garrison held out 40 days because it had been ordered to resist as long as possible to keep the British from sending their forces to other war fronts.

The British first attacked the fortress April 8.

The position was strong because of its brush-covered mountainous terrain, it was explained, but was vulnerable from above.

Correspondents were told at a press conference that the British attacks followed one after another without rest until May 17, always prepared with the fire from medium and small caliber artillery night and day which gave no rest to the defenders and was intensified before infantry action began.

Italian troops suffered heavy losses from the British air and land bombardments, the Italians related.

"As time went on, while our forces were unable to receive reinforcements and became weaker, those of the enemy increased in number daily by arrivals of rebel masses in the pay of the British," they said.

The circle was slowly closed in so that, toward May 1, it was practically at the summit of Amba, the Italians said.

British Enter Today

LONDON, May 19 (AP)—British forces which trapped the Duke of Aosta and his army 280 miles northeast of Addis Ababa are expected to enter the Amba Alaji mountain stronghold today.

The British terms of surrender which the Duke accepted were not disclosed and it was not known immediately whether the Duke himself would become a prisoner of war.

The force under the Duke was regarded here as the most important which had maintained resistance in Ethiopia.

Troops at Amba Alaji were reported to include 7,000 Italians. (Some reports said Colonial troops with the Italians brought the total to 35,000 to 38,000.)

It was believed here that Fascist forces holding out in the vicinity of Gondar and Jimma would go on fighting independent of their Viceroy's action.

The British made no estimates how long it might take to wipe out the last two centers of resistance, but it was said the British efforts would be slow because the rainy season—hard campaigning time in Ethiopia—already is on.

One military advantage to be gained by surrender of the Duke would be the opening of the road from Asmara, Eritrea, to Addis Ababa, now blocked by Amba Alaji. Having a free thoroughfare would help remaining operations to be carried out.

The Duke withdrew to the mountain fastness after the fall of the capital.

A British communiqué credited the Indian and British South African forces with "brilliant operations," aided by the RAF, in cornering the Duke who, as an Air Corps officer, helped subdue the Ethiopian Kingdom of which he was made his King's representative in 1937.

S. C. Pensioners Issue

Their Own Publication

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Elderly South Carolinians are becoming more "pension-minded" every day. They're even getting out an official organ called "The Old Age Pension News," 10,000 copies of which have been distributed throughout the State for the month of May.

This is the first issue of the four-page tabloid, which goes to each of the 46 counties in the State, according to F. M. Easterlin, President and organizer of the Old Age Pension Association of South Carolina, sponsor of the new publication. The present membership is well over 6,000.

Other officials of the group, in addition to Mr. Easterlin, are M. A. Mosley, Vice-President and S. S. Tiner, Secretary-Treasurer.

World Rail Figures
There are 236,842 miles of railroad in the United States; 788,672 miles throughout the world.

Mercy Ships Raided

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, May 19 (AP)—Three British hospital ships in Middle Eastern waters were attacked heavily by Nazi dive bombers but all three escaped, the British asserted yesterday.

Two hospital ships at Tobruk, Libya, and one near Crete, all of which the British said were marked clearly with huge red crosses, were alleged to have been made targets of the Luftwaffe.

The Vita was shaken by near misses in Tobruk harbor but managed to carry out her job of carrying

British Bomb Libyan Line Of Axis Supplies

WITH BRITISH DESERT FORCES IN NORTH AFRICA,

May 19 (AP)—A barbed-wire barrier stretched along the Egyptian Libyan frontier several years ago on Premier Mussolini's order to keep Libyan tribesmen from crossing into Egypt again has become the front line in the desert battle for North Africa.

Few Germans or Italian soldiers are left on Egyptian soil, and the Axis commanders are concentrating their advance forces around Port Capuzzo in Libya, just west of the frontier, which has changed hands six times since the war began.

The little Egyptian village of Salum, just east of the frontier, is in No Man's Land—but Halfaya Pass leading to it from the east and the heights overlooking it are held by the British.

[German and Italian official communiqués May 17 claimed that Salum had been retaken by Axis troops after British troops had seized the town on the previous day. An official source in London today declared that British forces still held Salum.]

Sorties From Tobruk

Eighty miles west of the frontier, the British garrison at the partly-encircled Libyan port of Tobruk has taken the initiative with repeated sorties against the Axis flank.

After several fruitless efforts to recapture Tobruk, the Italian and German forces apparently have abandoned the idea, at least for the present, and have moved most of their mechanized equipment out to the port to Capuzzo.

The RAF is striking hard and continually at the long lines of supply the Axis forces must maintain across Libya.

The biggest day so far for the fliers on this assignment was May 16. The British reported destroying 200 vehicles. The next day they knocked out 80 more, and reported that the Germans no longer are using the coastal road as a main supply route, but are keeping to desert trails 30 miles inland.

The RAF also is keeping after Axis warplanes and their bases, reporting the destruction of four or five planes on an average day after day.

German Bases Attacked

These reports said that the RAF attacked German bases at Hassani, Argos, Malani and Menidi, Greece; attacked airdromes and downed two Nazi Messerschmitts near Baghdad and Mosul, Iraq; shot down eight German planes attacking Crete and three more raiding the Suez Canal, and struck Axis bases and supply routes across Libya from the frontier to Bengasi.

Although the Germans are reported to have a great many planes in Libya, they have not been especially active against the British forces here. This, the British believe, is due mainly to a shortage of gasoline supplies at the bases.

Because of the hazards of bringing supplies by sea convoys and desert transport columns, the Germans appear to be relying more and more on big transport planes to carry fuel for the fighters and bombers. The Germans have many of the flying transports, but the method is costly because each trip to and from their destination uses up almost half as much fuel as they deliver.

British said that United States manufactured planes, described as having been extremely slow in showing up for use at the desert front bases, now are coming in a slightly larger trickle. The South African flying unit has taken one batch of Glenn Martin bombers.

Two Miles of Roses

Lure to Pasadena

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—Already famous for its gardens and roses, this community has added another trophy to its list in the "Two Miles of Roses," now in full bloom in the Rose Bowl, the scene of the annual football game on New Year's Day. The one-mile fence about the Bowl has become a veritable hedge of roses, made up chiefly of "Ragged Robin." The banks and terraces against the Bowl comprise the second mile. Here are 91 different varieties, including the Talisman, Imperial Potentate, the Herbert Hoover, and the Vesuvius, bearing in all, an estimated 1,500,000 buds and blossoms.

This multi-colored spectacle is attracting hundreds of sight-seers every day, with added throngs on Sundays. A motion picture tour has been filmed, which will be added to the 1942 Tournament of Roses Parade and sent throughout the world.

School Funds Run Out

But Teachers Work On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

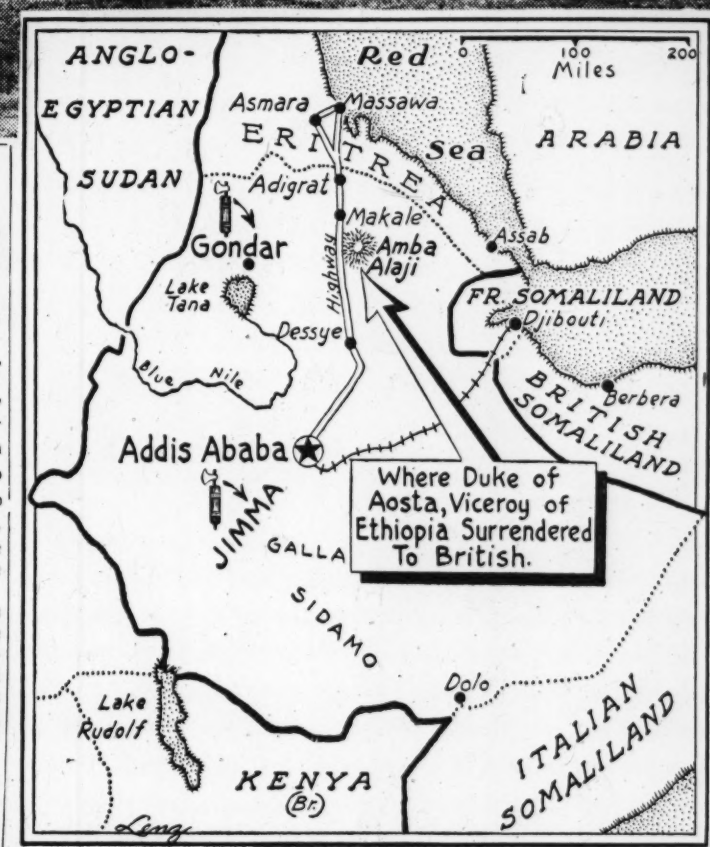
RICHMOND, Va.—Pittsylvania County school teachers are conducting their classes on a two weeks period without compensation. When the School Board ran out of money, owing to an unexpected reduction in State funds, the teachers met and, by a close vote, decided to save the situation by teaching for nothing. The credits of several county high school graduates would have been impaired if the schools had closed before the end of the nine months' term.

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Wide World; By a Staff Artist

The Sword of Conquest Is Broken

Long-range British bomber (upper) about to take off from an East African airdrome to rain bombs on Italian defenses in Ethiopia. It was such weapons of war as this that helped smash the last principal Italian stronghold in Haile Selassie's kingdom and force the surrender of the Duke of Aosta. The scene of the Duke's surrender is shown on the map. Fascist marks the two locations where Italian troops still hold out in Ethiopia.

Excursion Boat Blast

Unavoidable, Jury Says

LITTLE RIVER, S. C., May 19 (AP)—A coroner's jury termed "an unavoidable accident" an explosion yesterday that killed seven persons and injured 14 others aboard the excursion boat Nightingale 12 miles at sea.

The verdict ended an inquiry into the accident, which marred the annual outing of 39 employees of a soft drink company. A United States Coast Guard officer attended the hearing and took notes, explaining that a separate inquiry might be launched.

The Coast Guard and two other excursion boats aided in the rescue of 32 passengers and the crew of four.

Reward for General

CAIRO, Egypt, May 19 (AP)—The Egyptian Government has offered a £1,000 reward for information leading to the arrest of General Aziz el Masri Pasha, ex-Chief of Staff of the Egyptian Army, who was accused of committing a crime "calculated to injure the security and safety of the kingdom."

An official statement said the General attempted to leave Egypt in a plane which was a forced landing near Cairo. He was believed in hiding.

Freedom Group

Assails Reynolds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 19—Characterizing the first statement of Senator Robert R. Reynolds as Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, warning against the Administration taking any action to occupy Dakar as "exactly what we expected," the Fight for Freedom Committee, one of the leading interventionist bodies, came out today with another blast against the North Carolina Senator, reiterating that it had opposed his elevation, regardless of seniority precedent, to the Chairmanship of the Committee because of his stand regarding foreign policy and because the Military Affairs Committee was "a kept spot in the defense program."

The Rt. Rev. Henry W. Hobson, Chairman of the Fight for Freedom Committee, recalled that Senator Reynolds had urged the United States to "go slow," adding that "what he actually means is that we should sit quiet and not do anything at all."

"Dakar . . . is an arrow pointed straight at the heart of South America," he continued. "Now that Germany has taken over control of the Vichy Government openly, it will soon have forces in Dakar. Then we shall have lost the first vital spot necessary to the defense of our own Hemisphere."

Bishop Hobson said his Committee had forwarded its thanks to the three members of the Democratic Steering Committee—Senators Carter Glass of Virginia; Joseph F. Guffey of Pennsylvania, and Theodore F. Green of Rhode Island—who voted against the election of Senator Reynolds to head the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

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Nazis Named In Theft Of Consul's Car

LONDON, May 19 (AP)—The British Broadcasting Corporation reported last night that German troops "stole" the automobile of the United States Vice-Consul in Salonika after "intimidating" with machine gun the owner of a garage where the car was stored.

The BBC said its report was based on a Free French agency message quoted by the Cairo radio. It gave no details, nor the date of the incident.

This report also said German troops were conducting a "systematic looting" of shops and houses in the Greek City, displaying a "preference for jewelry and linen."

The report added that German secret police were "active" in punishing Greek persons of high position who showed any pro-British tendencies.

'Fortunes of War'

By the Associated Press

Two stories about two brothers graphically illustrated today the old phrase: "The fortunes of war."

In Rome, one brother, the Duke of Spoleto, became the new King of Croatia, carved out of conquered Yugoslavia.

In the mountains of Ethiopia, the other brother, the Duke of Aosta, Viceroy of Ethiopia, surrendered his army of 38,000 men to the British.

They are sons of a cousin of King Victor Emmanuel III.

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Neatly tailored Grey Coat with detachable belt that can be worn all round or as half belt. The back is slightly flared. Lengths 26 and 28 ins. 42/9, 30 ins. 45/9, 32 and 34 ins. 47/9, 36 ins. 49/6.

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Croatia Now Italian Vassal Without Any Foreign Policy

By R. H. Markham

Former Balkan Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who is now in the United States

The outstanding features of the agreement between Italy and the new "Kingdom of Croatia" are that Croatia can have no Army, no Air Force, no Navy, no Navy bases, and no foreign policy.

The new State becomes an utterly helpless vassal. Italy directs Croatia's internal affairs through the new Italian king, its external affairs through the Government at Rome, its economic life by custom agreements and its public opinion by decrees.

This abject surrender of Croatian independence is in glaring contrast to the "self-government" Dr. Vlatko Matichek worked for. That devoted peasant leader often said, "Croatia wants its gun on its own shoulder and its money in its own pocket." He protested against the Yugoslav Army commanding Croatian soldiers and against the Yugoslav State Treasury expending Croatian taxes.

Moderate and Extremist
The revolutionist, Ante Pavelitch, considered Dr. Matichek far too moderate. He was more violent and extreme. He wanted an absolutely free Croatia with an Army, Navy, and Treasury of its own. Now this Fascist terrorist has given up almost every aspect of

Croatian liberty and signed away his country's Army, Navy, and harbors.

He was a member of an organization that brought about King Alexander's assassination on the grounds that Alexander oppressed the Croats. But now Pavelitch has delivered Croatia to an oppression that will make Alexander's régime seem exceedingly mild.

The revolutionist, Pavelitch, has given himself the title "Poglavnik." This term is derived from the Slavic word glava, meaning head. Poglavnik is the man at the head, the "head man."

Over All Is Hitler

But over this Croatian "head man" is the King of Italy, the Italian King of Croatia, the Italian Duce, the Italian Army, the Italian Navy and over all the Nazi Führer. Pavelitch will be just enough of a head man to persecute local rivals and irritate helpless Croatian peasants.

He seems to have given away most of the Croatian harbors, practically all the Croatian islands and especially the unrivaled naval base at Kotor (Cattaro).

It is to be remembered that one of the chief defects of the Versailles treaty was considered to be the restriction of the armed forces of Germany, Hungary, and Bulgaria. The Axis claimed to be revolting against that injustice. This new agreement with Croatia shows how insincere the Axis was. By the peace treaties signed after 1918 no "enemy" state was left as helpless as the Axis has made its ally Croatia.

Mexico to Probe Red Flag-Raising

MEXICO, D. F., May 19 (AP)—Senate circles reported a special committee would be appointed to investigate the May Day incident in the village of Ayotzinapa, Guerrero State, where a group of school teachers and pupils were said to have hoisted down the Mexican flag and hoisted a Communist banner.

The incident brought demands that Minister of Public Education Luis Sanchez Ponton resign.

Critics in the Chamber of Deputies and Senate said Señor Sanchez Ponton not only tolerated, but encouraged Communist tendencies in Mexico's school system. He has denied all charges that he is a Communist.

Dispatches from Chilpancingo, near Ayotzinapa, meanwhile, said 80 pupils who figured in the flag incident have gone on strike. Those reports said the strike was called in protest after seven teachers were ordered dismissed for participating in the "outrage."

Axis 'Crowns' Spoleto King of Croatia

Italian monarch's cousin consents to rule newly established nation as vassal of Rome.

ROME, May 19 (AP)—In a 10-minute ceremony the new Axis-established state of Croatia received its fifth foreign dynasty in 839 years yesterday when King Victor Emmanuel named his cousin, the Duke of Spoleto, as King Aimone to wear the Crown of Zvonimir.

Designation of the tall polo-playing sailor Duke of the House of Savoy was at the request of Ante Pavelitch—who bears the title of Poglavnik, Croat equivalent of Il Duce—in a glittering audience at the Quirinal Palace.

Almost immediately afterward, three agreements were signed in the presence of Premier Mussolini at the Palazzo Venezia fixing Croatia's frontiers and establishing within Italy's "imperial community" the economic and political status of the new Balkan kingdom which was split off from Yugoslavia in the first days of the Axis Balkan invasion.

Greek Princess Queen
Croatia's new queen is Princess Irene of Greece, whose brother King George II, is a fugitive on the island of Crete from the German and Italian armies.

She came from her home at Florence for the occasion, but did not attend the ceremony.

The documents signed with Signor Mussolini pledged Croatia not to build any army, air force or naval bases along the Adriatic, and gave assurance that Croatia will not build a navy.

Premier Mussolini declared the Italian forces in Croatia would cease to be an army of occupation tomorrow, when they will assume "the character of troops in the territory of a friend and ally."

The declaration was in an order restoring civil powers to Croat authorities.

A separate "treaty of guarantee and collaboration" makes Italy responsible for Croatia's independence and integrity and binds Croatia to take no international steps without Italy's approval.

The boundary treaty of the new state said that "what might be called classical Dalmatia" would become a part of the kingdom of Italy.

To Trace Boundaries

This classical Dalmatia was described by Stefani, official Italian news agency, as a 80-mile-long coastal zone from Zara to Split, and including the cities of Sibenik and Trau (Trogir), near Split (Spalato), including all the Dalmatian coast except the islands of Pago, Brač and Lis; and including the whole district of Kotor inlet as far as the borders of Montenegro.

Il Giornale d'Italia said Dalmatia would be organized into three Italian provinces, Pola, Zara and Spalato. Sebenica and Trau would be under the Governor of Zara, it was said.

An Italian-Croat commission is to trace the exact boundaries. A small bit of northern Croatia already has been awarded to Germany by separate agreement.

There was also an exchange of notes concerning the administration of the City of Split and the island of Korcula which are given considerable autonomy in exchange for guarantees on behalf of Italian minorities in those places.

25 Year Treaty

A third document provided for observance of existing Italian-Yugoslav agreements until they can be overhauled.

The "treaty of guarantee and collaboration" is for 25 years and contains a pledge for the early signing of customs, railway, shipping and cultural agreements.

Designation of the Duke was read by his cousin from the throne in the Quirinal Palace immediately after the offer of Croatia's 1016-year-old crown had been read by Pavelitch. The golden crown carries clover leaves surmounted by an apple and a cross.

Accused Assassin

[Mr. Pavelitch was accused of leading the band which assassinated King Alexander of Yugoslavia in 1934. He was a refugee in Italy before the Yugoslav campaign began.]

Mr. Pavelitch was later received by the Pope in a 20-minute "private and personal audience."

The six-foot, lean, graying duke in the uniform of an admiral stood at the left of the throne during the awarding of Croatia's crown. Premier Mussolini stood before the chair placed especially for him in front of the King. Five other princes of the House of Savoy, headed by the heir to Italy's throne, Umberto, Prince of Piedmont, stood by.

Two Japanese Arrested On Smuggling Charge

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19 (AP)—Federal agents arrested two Japanese for attempting to smuggle 3,600 tool bits concealed in milk cartons aboard the NYK liner Asama Maru a few hours before the vessel sailed for the Orient.

The men, Gizo Uyeno and Shiro Higuchi, were charged with attempting to export military equipment in violation of the National Defense Act of 1940.

United States Commissioner E. E. Williams set bail at \$10,000 each.

Agents said the tools were scattered inside 13 pieces of luggage which Mr. Uyeno intended to take to Japan.

They quoted him as saying he bought the bits here for \$1,600 and expected to sell them at a \$2,000 profit in Japan.



Italy Now Rules Dominated State

The Duke of Spoleto has been named by King Victor Emmanuel of Italy to be King of Croatia. By his side will be Queen Irene, sister of King George of Greece and a cousin of the Duchess of Kent. Approximate boundaries of new Croat separate kingdom indicated on map. Some of the boundaries have been determined; others are still to be fixed by the Axis-controlled Boundary Commission.

'Time for Hesitation Passed'

HAMILTON, Ont., May 19 (AP)—Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, an advocate of all-out aid to Britain, said in a convocation address at McMaster University today that the time for hesitation in the present world conflict "has long since passed."

"Our only hope to rally oppressed and dejected men and women . . . is to show them that our faith is not a worn out dogma, a hollow chant, but a living, vital fire," he said.

Senator Pepper received an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Dr. Donald Church Balfour of Rochester, Minn., received an honorary degree of Doctor of Sciences, and the Rev. J. Alexander Johnston, of Westmount Que., a degree of Doctor of Divinity.

"Our strategy must not be a defense but a counter-attack," the Senator said. "Let us confess that our way of life has been tardily adapted to the technology of the current day and that most obsolescent of all our equipment is our thinking, the excessive tenacity with which we hold to the old, the over-reluctance with which we embrace the new."

"We must tell those young men who have left their classes and their desks, their simple pursuits of

peace, who have broken the ties of hope and home and family and soared into the clouds and plowed through the waves or across the desert sands—we must tell them that before God we will not let them down as we did their fathers.

"They must go with the conviction in their hearts that they are not sheep to be slaughtered, but knights of a greater Round Table than King Arthur's on a mission as holy as the search for the Holy Grail."

Finding of Huge Crater Recalls Meteor of 1894

DENVER, Colo., May 19 (AP)—Discovery of a large crater near the base of southern Colorado's Sangre De Cristo Mountains has revived memories of a meteor which flashed across the sky 47 years ago.

Dr. H. H. Mininger, Denver natural scientist, said after an airplane trip over the crater—300 feet wide and 30 feet deep—that it probably was gouged out by a meteorite. He plans a return trip with instruments for a scientific investigation. Old timers say the brilliant meteor's appearance nearly a half century ago was followed by a roar and earth tremors.

Canada War Finances Bring Single Income Tax

OTTAWA, May 19—The war finance measures in Canada are effecting a basic redistribution of power and function between the national and provincial governments. Suddenly and without serious objection, changes are being made which could not be obtained by years of argument in peacetime.

The Federal Government has announced that it has laid away for the duration of the war the report of a Rowell-Sirois Commission which, after years of study, recommended sweeping changes in the constitutional and fiscal relationship between the federal and provincial authorities. But in actual fact Canada is beginning now to adopt a royal commission's proposals and to reconstruct the historic fiscal arrangements of Confederation.

The two chief recommendations of the report are, in fact, contained in the new budget.

First, the Dominion proposes to collect all income taxes in Canada and to hand over a part of the proceeds to the provinces, fixing their share at the amount they collected themselves, through their own income tax last year. Most provinces have agreed to this arrangement. The others are expected to follow.

A Single Income Tax

Two results are thereby accomplished: First, the principle of a single income tax is established, probably for all time, and, second, the income of the provinces is pegged for the war period, and they are prevented from spending more money simply because the Federal Government has begun a war boom and the opportunity to take in more revenue.

The Government of British Columbia, which opposed a settlement of this sort at the interprovincial conference in January, eagerly accepted the deal when it was offered in the budget—for the war period only. But heads of the British Columbia Government said there was no doubt that the principle of a single income tax collection would remain permanently, the provincial share of it to be a matter for argument in peacetime.

The second basic principle of the royal commission's report is a complete innovation—federal grants of money to the provinces when they are in actual need. This, too, the budget promises. When any province can prove that it is not getting enough money to carry on reasonable services, the Dominion will help it.

There remains the question of provincial debts. Under the royal commission's plans, these would have been assumed by the Dominion, in return for complete control of income taxes. No settlement on

this question is proposed in the budget, but it is expected that if a province accepts the Dominion's other proposals, it will not be permitted to default on any maturity.

See Confusion Disappear

Altogether the budget vastly strengthens the structure of federal and provincial finance and, by pegging provincial expenditure, concentrates the Canadian tax payments in the hands of the Federal Government, to be used for war purposes. This is a war measure, but few students of Canadian affairs will argue that it will lapse after the war. Having learned in war how to strengthen, to organize and to simplify their governmental affairs, Canadians will not be ready to let them slip back into the confusion which has existed, in authority and in jurisdiction, for the last 25 years. Thus, almost unnoticed by the man on the street, the Nation has begun a basic change and a great reform.

A shift in the center of power certainly has occurred, as it must in wartime, with a vast strengthening of the central government. Since its beginnings Canada has witnessed this constant tug-of-war between federal and provincial authority—the Canadian version of the American States Rights issue. The founders of Canada clearly intended to build a strong central government and leave purely local affairs to the provinces, but their Constitution, the British North America Act, was interpreted by the Privy Council in London to give the provinces ever-increasing prerogatives.

Settlement Prospects Pleasing

This flow of power away from Ottawa was arrested in the first World War when the national government assumed almost dictatorial rights, although always under the control of Parliament. After that war, a sudden weakness seemed to sweep the federal authority while the provinces, faced with a new problem, unemployment, engaged in all kinds of new functions, new expenditures and new services. For many years power flowed away from Ottawa

again, with legal decisions favoring the provinces. On the eve of this war the distribution of power was so complicated and uncertain that an intolerable situation had arisen.

Now, under the new budget, the first real prospect of a settlement between the Dominion and the provinces appears and the whole Nation applauds it. In fact, the whole reception of the budget, gauged by newspaper comment and by the statements of public men of all parties, seems to show that the Canadian people are not seeking to evade the costs of the war, but are demanding leadership and bold policies. The government evidently expected the Country to be shocked by the new taxes, far more severe than any levied in America before, but the reaction of the average man was one of relief at finding that the burden was no greater.

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Chinese Puppet Troops Thorn to Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Political and financial puppets of the Japanese in China have won a considerable amount of publicity. But very little has been said, on the contrary, about the military puppets, those Chinese troops who carry arms under the eyes of Japanese "advisers" and are actually engaged in one way or another in fighting against their countrymen in the detachments under the supreme command of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

One reason, and probably the most important, is that there are not enough of them to make any great difference in the fighting going on in China. A second is that the Japanese do not trust them to any great extent, having had the painful experience of seeing a good many of them "desert" General Chiang, secure clothing, food and weapons from the Japanese and then "desert" again to Chiang's forces.

Consequently they are reluctant to give them any important stock of supplies and are further reluctant to give them any very important assignments. By and large they are used, where used at all, for relatively minor garrisoning and policing duties in areas pretty well under the Japanese thumb.

Estimates Difficult
According to Co. Y. Iwasaki, head of the Japanese Army Press Bureau, there are approximately 400,000 puppet troops in North, Central and South China ("puppet" is not the colonel's word for them, naturally). Such an estimate is probably too large but it would be difficult to arrive at any satisfactory figure since even few Japanese themselves know much about the puppet contingents. It's undoubtedly true, however, that there are not any in the south, some in Central China between the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers and the bulk in the north.

The central and northern armies are separate entities, following in

Soviet Aid Seen Continuing for China

By the Associated Press

New York, May 19 — A British radio report heard last night by CBS said the Chungking Government has announced extension of its agreement with Moscow for exchange of goods between China and Soviet Russia, with Russia agreeing to provide arms and ammunition for China's minerals and other raw materials.

that respect the Japanese practice which is unique among modern armies in granting tremendous autonomy to separate geographical army commanders with the final decision from a central general staff often more honored in the breach than the observance. Actually the Japanese in North China have very little contact with those in Central China and there's considerable bad blood between the two groups.

Northern Make-up
The main northern army is composed in turn of three separate armies, the first garrisoning northern Hopei, the second being stationed in Shantung and the third being assigned to the larger towns and cities such as Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan and Paoing. This latter group is considered by the Japanese the best of the puppet forces and after a year's training was sent out Red-chasing. According to a Japanese newspaper in Peiping it has taken part in 50 engagements and has taken 75 prisoners and

killed 150 enemy soldiers, probably a fair estimate of its prowess.

According to the same newspaper, reported by the North China Daily News here, the Nanking (or Peace and National Salvation) Army is a creature of Japanese political intrigue, originated and abandoned by the famed Maj.-Gen. Kenji Doihara, Japan's "Lawrence of Asia."

According to this explanation General Doihara was anxious to win the late Marshal Wu Pei-fu over to the Japanese side and after considerable negotiating between the two General Doihara organized a "pacification corps" at Kaifeng which the marshal was expected to head. The marshal ultimately refused and the army raised for Marshal Wu was turned over to Wang Ching-wei since the northern Japanese generals already had a force and local jealousies prevented an amalgamation. Wang was eager to get some troops of his own and took the ready-made army thus offered without quibbling. He soon found himself with trouble on his hands as a result, however.

Division of Authority
The troops continued to be stationed at Kaifeng and along the Lunghai railroad and the area was therefore politically under the Peiping regime but militarily under the Nanking regime. Early this winter when Wang appointed a new commander for the force the latter arrived in Kaifeng to find himself boycotted by the authorities and the object of street demonstrations. He went to Peiping and worked out a compromise, the result now being that Wang Ching-wei still retains authority over the Kaifeng troops in name at least although considerable power over them is actually wielded by Peiping.

All in all the Chinese puppet officials have their hands full with military problems as they do with their political, financial and other questions. One thing is certain, however, and that is that there are not enough puppet troops in China to stand up against the armies of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek for a month if the Japanese were withdrawn.

They Guide Clubwomen in Aiding Defense



Leading Figures at Federation of Women's Clubs Convention
These three women are playing prominent roles in the annual meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs which opens in Washington tonight. Left: Mrs. La Fell Dickinson, Keene, N. H., Second Vice-President of the Federation, who is unopposed for the post of First Vice-President. Center: Mrs. Saidie Orr Dunbar, Portland, Ore., who is concluding her term as President. Right: Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, Baltimore, Md., First Vice-President, who is unopposed for the Presidency.

Clubwomen Told to Forget Vacations

Continued from Page 1

organizations all over the Country have been anxiously awaiting for several months the announcement of the President's home defense program, now promised for this week.

With the international situation uppermost, the Federation will devote several of its sessions this

week to such outstanding speakers as Viscountess Halifax, wife of the British Ambassador to the United States; Senators Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana and Claude A. Pepper (D) of Florida, debating convicts from the same platform; and to Dr. Robert Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago, and Col. William J. Donovan, ap-

pearing on a Town Hall of The Air program on the subject "Should we do whatever is necessary to insure a British victory?"

At the opening convention session tonight, the Federation will pay honor to its own veteran club leaders and to 54 women pioneers in other fields of achievement. Approximately 30 of the 54 women have accepted invitations to be present.

A pre-convention memorial service was held at the Central Methodist Church here yesterday afternoon to honor three former Presidents, the former Vice-President and 51 State leaders who have passed on since the last triennial convention.

The former Presidents honored were Mrs. Joseph Evans Cowles of California, who served from 1916 to 1920; Mrs. Dimie T. S. Denison, New York, 1900-1904; and Mrs. Roberts Campbell Lawson, Oklahoma, 1916-1920.

Anti-Communists On School Board In San Francisco

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — In electing two new anti-Communist members of the Board of Education, Berkeley voters apparently settled for some time the perennially controversial issue of whether or not Communists should be allowed use of public schools for their meetings.

The election gives the anti-Communist group on the Board a majority, a division of 3 to 2 on the question.

Although Berkeleyans pride themselves on their liberal and open point of view on all questions, attributable no doubt to the progressive influence of the University of California here, strong doubts have been expressed by citizens the past year that the School Board was altogether wise or within its rights in permitting Communists to meet in the schools.

Veterans and other patriotic groups took a vigorous position in the recent municipal election and rallied their forces to elect Mr. Robertson and A. K. Sackett who were pledged to deny use of the schools to the Communist Party. Incumbent members of the Board who were defeated were Frederick C. Benner and Christine Wilson.

In another race in the same election, that for members of the City Council, a Communist candidate, Kenneth May, polled about 2,300 votes. While he stood eighth out of 11 incumbents and did not even approach an electing vote, his showing demonstrates some sympathy in the City, if not for Communism, at least for Communists. It is pointed out that Mr. May may have received a great many sympathy votes because he was ousted the past winter by the University from his position as instructor. Prior to that time, because of his Communist connections he had been publicly disowned by his father, Prof. Samuel C. May, who is an important figure in State and campus affairs. The vote for this single Communist candidate is not considered locally as a showing for Communism.

Of interest in the Council election is the elevation of Arthur Harris, staff member of the Bureau of Public Administration, to the body. Although Berkeley has won a national reputation for good government, based upon the forum type of discussion in which all citizens may participate, Mr. Harris' election signifies that citizens do not approve altogether of returning the same Council members year after year. Mr. Harris ran on a good-government platform that rotation in office is necessary and progressive for a city, even if incumbents seeking re-election have made a good record.

Three incumbent members of the Council were re-elected.

Santa Clara Schools Train Defense Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA CLARA, Calif. — Producing new citizens and developing citizens into better national defense workers is a double job that has assumed new importance in the adult night classes in the Santa Clara schools, according to Hugh S. Falconer, head of the city's adult education. He said there has been a four-fold increase in the welding, machine shop and art metal departments, with classes for automobile mechanics steadily growing in popularity.

British Batter Axis Planes In Widespread Air Attacks

CAIRO, Egypt, May 19 (AP) — The expressed in authorized quarters RAF and British ground batteries that the European conflict had developed into a fight for possession of basic raw materials—including iron ore, coal and oil.

With her own synthetic oil-production centers increased during the war and working at top speed, Germany manages to cover all her war needs, Germans said.

Nevertheless, Mosul oil, in the German opinion, will be regarded as a welcome addition to make the Reich independent of overseas oil imports once the war is over.

Syria

Continued from Page 1

die East are relatively little harassed. The Nile Army and its recently acquired reinforcements are so disposed as to facilitate rapid transfer to any sector where danger threatens in the expanding Middle East theater.

Meanwhile, patrolling the seas between Britain and its fortress of Malta and Crete is the British Navy which despite its victories over the Italians at Matapan and elsewhere is having no time to relax.

The Battle of the Islands in the Eastern Mediterranean seems scheduled to take on considerable importance.

Newspaper Ads Win High Praise

PITTSBURGH, May 17 (AP) — Paying a high tribute to newspaper advertising, Franklin Bell, Advertising Manager of the H. J. Heinz Company, announced yesterday its biggest fall newspaper advertising schedule.

Mr. Bell said enlarged use of the medium was determined by results of a survey of 21 newspapers that proved a consumer buying increase of 33.7 per cent was obtained "through application to newspapers of radio technique of sustained continuity and repetition."

"It is our opinion," said Mr. Bell, "that newspapers today are in the strongest position with the reading public they have enjoyed in 20 years; that their fundamental advantages of selectivity and flexibility are particularly important in today's merchandising; and that properly used with adequate continuity, they should be primary in a thoroughly rounded national advertising program."

The survey, Mr. Bell said, was conducted over a 15 months period by Maxon, Inc., of Detroit. It tested the use of newspaper advertising space in cities from coast to coast, representative of important population each selected for the study as representatives.

Nazi Air Claims

BERLIN, May 19 (AP) — The Germans reported today that Nazi chaser and destroyer planes wrecked seven British aircraft on the ground during raids on two airports at Crete.

Several other planes were said to have been incapacitated in the raids on the Greek island. Late reports on the Stuka raid on the British naval base at Suda Bay, May 17, said a cruiser of the York class was hit by three bombs while a number of others exploded near by. Two destroyers were said to have taken hits of medium and heavy caliber bombs.

In another raid on Suda Bay, the Germans said, two small freighters were sunk and four others approximately about 12,000 tons all told were damaged.

One military commentator said that through the Axis occupation of the Aegean Islands the war approached within the range of Crete, where King George II and his Government took refuge when they left Athens.

With this archipelago in Axis hands, it was said the conflict in the eastern Mediterranean reached "a new stage, the effects of which will soon become noticeable."

All the advantages which Great Britain had formerly through the use of these islands now are on the side of Germany and Italy, this commentator said.

He expressed confidence that interruption of the pipeline from the Iraq oilfields to Haifa would do the remainder toward hastening British withdrawal from Crete.

This assertion that Mosul oil no longer is available for British forces coincided with an opinion

Japan-East Indies Parley Bogs Down Over Oil Issue

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, May 19 (AP) — Sources close to the Netherlands East Indies Government disclosed today that economic negotiations between the Netherlands East Indies and Japan have entered a critical stage, with the exchange of final memoranda.

The main stumbling block has been the disinclination of the Netherlands East Indies to sell large quantities of vital products to Japan, lest they be transhipped to Germany. Japanese newspapers say the theory is a pretext. This the Dutch deny, pointing out that they are at war with Germany.

A Dutch source recalled that the first Japanese mission which came here in October was prepared to discuss oil alone and that oil contracts were signed within two months.

The present agenda, however, was presented by the Japanese mission on Jan. 16, but conferences were delayed because of Japanese statements from Tokyo which the Dutch interpreted as questioning the legality of Queen Wilhelmina's emigre Government in London.

Only after the situation had been smoothed out were the discussions resumed. Since mid-February they have been pushed with the greatest of energy.

Dutch Trade Talks

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, May 19 (AP) — Belco N. van Kleffens, Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Charles J. J. M. Welter, Colonial Minister, arrived today for trade discussions. They are expected to fly to the United States next week.

Mr. van Kleffens, in a speech broadcast from Batavia recently declared that the Netherlands In-

Japan Controls Food

TOKYO, May 19 (AP) — In a move to counteract shortages of essential foodstuffs, the Government has placed Japan's wheat, barley and rye crops under a system of control similar to that already in effect for rice.

Rice is under a strict ration control involving the use of tickets by purchasers. In recent weeks it has been difficult, and sometimes impossible, to buy bread in Tokyo. The new control over wheat, barley, and rye crops takes into account a normal annual wheat production of 940,000 koku (the koku is equivalent to about five bushels), barley production of 2,200,000 koku, and rye production of 2,300,000 koku.

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American Paintings on Exhibition—News of Plays and Films

'Oncoming Americans' Show At Institute of Modern Art

By Dorothy Adlow

There is a note of challenge in the exhibition which is to occupy the walls of the Institute of Modern Art through June 15. "Paintings by 50 Oncoming Americans" is the title of the display. The 50 artists have been carefully selected for marked skill and for distinction of ideas, for possessing in other words, qualifications suggesting or anticipating mastery.

This is one of the most valuable offerings the Institute has yet made. Many a visitor will be critical and captious. Other spectators, on the other hand, will be warmly grateful for the revelation of so much unheralded American talent. It is more important at this stage in the rapid progress of American art that we be curious, critical, and encouraging, than passive or indiscriminately enthusiastic. Not for years has there been an exhibition in Boston which has kept us so much on our critical toes, which has provided material that encompassed both depth and shallowness, artistry and dilettantism, conviction and affectation. Modern art engulfs all elements, attracts diverse temperaments and varying skills, does not make a decisive differentiation between the poetic visionary and the groping illusionist, between the student and master of abstraction.

Although each painter shifts for himself, finding the most delectable idioms and infections, there are some elements that are found to be fairly constant. Painters on the whole choose to work with a coarse brushstroke, with a thick paste of pigment. They prefer the broader statement of fact to polish and articulation. When there is a question of giving a subject a graceful or awkward turn, the latter is likely to be the choice. In general, the pictures are expressionistic, that is, they represent a landscape, or domestic view, or personal likeness as it is conditioned by the mood of the painter. There is much in the modern world to disrupt the sense of a sensitive artist. Hence the brooding, stormy, ominous atmosphere. "Social content" has crept in, although on the whole the painters seem more preoccupied with grinding colors, not axes.

Color is the most exciting element of the exhibition. Not necessarily bright color, or gem-like color, but meaningful color. The artists seem to know how to point up an idea, to enrich and heighten it with telling tonalities. They are generous with pigment, and they have learned how to give it a tridimensional character through judicious juxtaposition of hues, or through superposition of glazes. The colors are brought into mutual relation, like great chords enhancing a melody. Landscapes, for example, like "Vermont Pastoral" by Arthur Revington seem like Barbiere nature studies, shot through with bright tints. It is a good traditional style renewed with modern improvements. The color in Josef Presser's "Gabriel's Shoeshine Stands" is decorative, divided and parceled as is the color of a stained glass window which reaches us through its decorative brilliance. Some painters are more exacting with their pigment, putting it to work more efficiently. Modern painters sometimes require from color what their forebears expected from drawing or design. There are many tonal schemes converging on earth-like tones, terra cotta, chrome, sienna. Age old is the custom of using them. Our con-



Oil painting by Yvonne Twining in the exhibition of "Oncoming American Artists" at the Boston Institute of Modern Art.

Netherlands Night at Pops

Dr. A. Loudon, Minister of the Netherlands to the United States, appeared as a speaker on behalf of the Holland Relief Fund at Symphony Hall last night, holding for a few moments the front of the platform, the Pops Orchestra being his background and the Pops audience his listeners. Another representative of the Netherlands, Dr. H. Emile Enthoven, historian and composer, had a share also in the evening's activities, directing the musicians in the presentation of a work of his entitled, "Music for a Pageant." Still another, Egon Petri, the pianist, had a turn, had

indeed two turns, first doing the solo part in Tchaikovsky's Piano Concerto in B-flat Minor, Opus 23, under the conductorship of Arthur Fiedler, and later playing a group of solo numbers by three composers who have come along since Tchaikovsky, all like him, of the Russian school.

The evening was reported as a considerable success for the cause of the fund, and certainly it proved a brilliant one artistically. Dr. Enthoven's piece, written five years ago for a royal wedding ceremony in the Netherlands, could hardly be expected to give complete account of his powers as an orchestral thinker. Fuller record will be available when works of his in a more symphonic vein are heard. Certain examples are understood to be in the schedules for production in America in the concert season of 1941-42. The "Music for a Pageant" no doubt fitted well the occasion for which it was designed, and as an item in a popular program it runs an interesting and effective course, bringing to notice some of the original melodies and making exhilarating reference at the close to the national tune, "Wilhelmus van Nassau."

Many things, then, contributed to an exciting May night; but when it comes to the musical say of it, the memorable matter was Mr. Petri's piano playing. When a performer of his type lends a hand at the Pops, the men of the orchestra get right on their best behavior. They meet style with style, tone with tone, and execution with execution.

As if the concert were not enough, Mr. Petri pressed the measure down with "Two Fairy Tales," Opus 20, in B-flat Minor and B minor, by Medtner; Prelude in C major and Gavotte in F-sharp minor, by Prokofiev; and Prelude in G major and Prelude in G minor, by Rachmaninoff. Granted that these fanes and meditations roam the most part in light or

Tonight at the Pops

Triumphal March from "Aida" Verdi
Overture to "Russian and Ludmilla" Gluck
"Valse Triste" Sibelius
Scherzo and Finale, Symphony No. 5 Beethoven
Prelude to "Lohengrin" Wagner
Suite from the Ballet, "Swan Lake" Tchaikovsky
"Rhapsody in Blue" Gershwin
"Tales from the Vienna Woods" Strauss
Intermezzo, "Souvenir of Vienna" Prokofiev
Seventh Slavonic Dance Dvorak
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

conventional ways, they respond, nevertheless, to masterful treatment. They possess a certain value of idea, and that value Mr. Petri disclosed truthfully and without exaggeration. Medtner is no Schumann, Prokofiev is no Liszt, and Rachmaninoff is no Chopin. But each has his particular and individual worth, which reaches upward toward greatness, even if it does not perfectly and indisputably attain the same. W. P. T.

'American Legend'

By John Beaufort

Call it a revue, an entertainment, a show. The designation is not so important. The accomplishment is. And the accomplishment may be set down as amusing, delightful, and stimulating. For the industry and talent of the American Actors Company have again met happily for a performance of the company. Here are some young players sensing what the word "theater" means and giving it vivid expression.

The show is not arty. It is robust and full of vitality. But the spirit that pervades it is something which finds especially happy response in an intimate theater. This factor surely played its share in the fact that the grand finale of last night's show—a gala-litany of "literary" snatches, dances, songs, and recitations, all climaxing with a rousing country dance—had the audience clapping and stomping applause in rhythm.

The limits of an evening's performance permit "American Legend" to take a fond but brief glimpse at the national folkways. Most of its scenes are early American.

"Boston Singing School" investigates such an establishment. Richard Hale, who helps more than once, is never better than as the musical overseer in this engaging sketch. Paul Green's "Saturday Night" is also acted with a grand feeling for its fun by some of the company. Andrew Rowan Summers performs with a haunting melody, to his own dulcimer accompaniment, Baldwin Bergerson's musical arrangements are admirable throughout. Agnes de Mille arranged the dancing, which is mainly in the mood of grotesquerie and humor. Also appearing as dancer, she is assisted by Joseph Anthony and Katherine Litz. Mr. Anthony's contributions also include acting and designing the simple but effective scenery, which, incidentally, was shifted at top speed, thus aiding in maintaining the general tempo of the performance.

Prospects For Boston Playhouses

This evening finds three downtown theaters open, an unusual number for the third week of May in Boston. The new arrival is "The Man Who Came to Dinner," returning to the Colonial for a second engagement. Alexander Woollcott now plays the title role, and the supporting cast includes Edith Atwater, Erik Rhodes, Minnie Dupree, Teddy Hart, Doris Nolan Clyde Fillmore, Lea Penman, Walter Coy, Janet Fox, James Truax, and Gretchen Davidson. Two of the current shows are continuing engagements: "Women Aren't Angels" at the Wilbur, which has advanced the date of its arrival in New York from June 4 to May 29, and "Gay Divorce" at the Shubert.

Preliminary arrangements have been made by the Theater Guild for a series of revivals next season, to be given in addition to the regular subscription plays, at a scale of prices descending from \$2. Each of the plays, according to the announcement, will be given first at the Guild Theater in New York and will be then sent on tour. Boston, as one of the Guild cities, is included in the list of places to be visited. The plays, which it is expected will be four or more in number, will be chosen from Guild successes of the past and from the classics.

Walter Coy, according to a note from the Valley Players at Holyoke, will play leading roles during the summer with that company at the Mountain Park Casino.

When Raymond Massey leaves for Hollywood next month, Colin Keith-Johnston will take his place as Sir Colenso Ridgeon in Katharine Cornell's production of "The Doctor's Dilemma" at the Shubert Theater, New York. Mr. Keith-Johnston has been appearing as Dr. Blenkinsop in the Shaw revival. A special matinee performance of "The Doctor's Dilemma" will be given on May 23 for the Stage Relief Fund.

George Abbott is in Chicago seeking young talent for his next season's musical, "Young Man's Fancy."



Thomas, Los Angeles Katharine Schroeder To appear with the Radcliffe Dance Group this evening in Jordan Hall.

News of the Screen

William Holden is to play the leading role in Paramount's "Channel Port," a spy story set against a background of the invasion bases on the English Channel. Mr. Holden will have the part of a Canadian student at Oxford whose knowledge of languages and codes leads to his being chosen to cross into enemy territory for military information. Mr. Holden last appeared in "I Wanted Wings." His current film, "Texas," has just been completed at Columbia, with Glenn Ford and Claire Trevor sharing the leads.

Herbert Marshall has joined the cast of "The Little Foxes," which Samuel Goldwyn is producing at RKO. Mr. Marshall has the role of Regina Giddens' husband, Bette Davis heads the cast and the supporting players include Teresa Wright, Richard Carlson, and Patricia Collinge.

Irving Berlin is to write 15 new songs for "Holiday Inn," in which Bing Crosby and Fred Astaire are scheduled to appear.

Mr. Berlin, who has also had a hand in the script, has written seven of the tunes for the show and will probably complete the others while in New York. "Holiday Inn," originally intended for the stage, is to go into production next November with Mark Sandrich as producer and director.

Raoul Pène du Bois is to prepare the sets and costumes for the screen version of B. G. De Sylva's musical, "Louisiana Purchase." Mr. De Sylva is now production head of Paramount. Bob Hope is to be starred in the William Gaxton role.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)	BOSTON (STAGE)
KEITH MEMORIAL MERLE OBERON DOUGLAS in ERNEST LUBITSCH'S "THAT UNCERTAIN FEELING" With BURGESS MEREDITH Extra! DIORNE QUINTUPLES	SHUBERT • LAST TONIGHT MATINEE 2:30 P.M. 8:30 P.M. "THE SHUBERT THEATRE PRESENTS" LUTHER, PAUL, MARY GEAR • STONE • COLLINS "GAY DIVORCE" COLE PORTER'S Sparkling Musical Comedy Eves. 8:30 P.M. 10:30 P.M. Sat. 8:30 P.M. 10:30 P.M. OPENS MON. EVE. MAY 20 MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS THURS.
STATE THEATRE TRACY • ROONEY MEN OF BOYS TOWN Plus: Washington Melodrama Frank Morgan • Ann Rutherford	WILBUR • Tonight at 8:30 Matinee Wed. at 2:30 Last Evening at 8:30 BOBBY CLARK and MELVILLE COOPER "WOMEN AREN'T ANGELS" A NEW FARICAL COMEDY Directed by HARRY WAGSTAFF GRIBBLE Eves. 8:30 P.M. 10:30 P.M. Sat. 8:30 P.M. 10:30 P.M. MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED
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Entertainment Timetable

Leopold Stokowski
Conductor to bring his All-American Youth Orchestra to the Boston Garden on Tuesday evening, May 20, for the benefit of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation.

Theater	Colonial	Shubert	Wilbur	State	Metropolitan	Orpheum	Radio City	Radio City	Radio City
	"The Man Who Came to Dinner," starring Alexander Woollcott. Presented by Sam H. Harris. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.	"The Gay Divorce," featuring Dorothy Sisk, Lucia Geor and Charles Collins. Music and lyrics by Cole Porter. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.	"Women Aren't Angels," featuring Bobby Clark and Melville Cooper. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.	"Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney. 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 10. Washington Melodrama. Frank Morgan and Ann Rutherford. 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.	"That Uncertain Feeling," featuring Merle Oberon and Melvyn Douglas. 10:10 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:50. "Double Date," Ed Lowe and Una Merkel. 11:50 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:35.	"The Great Lie," Bette Davis and George Brent. 1:25 a. m., 2:45, 8:20. "Knockout," 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 8.	"The Great Lie," Bette Davis and George Brent. 1:25 a. m., 2:45, 8:20. "Knockout," 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 8.	"The Great Lie," Bette Davis and George Brent. 1:25 a. m., 2:45, 8:20. "Knockout," 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 8.	"The Great Lie," Bette Davis and George Brent. 1:25 a. m., 2:45, 8:20. "Knockout," 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 8.

Norse Resistance to Quislings Grows

Norwegian exiles join in Swedish observances of Independence Day in area of Stockholm.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
STOCKHOLM, May 19.—Major Vidkun Quisling's Nazi followers, in Norway representing an extremely small proportion of the population, observed the eighth anniversary of their party, as most of that Nation silently observed the traditional Independence Day. There were Quisling meetings in many communities, but no unusual disturbances, according to reports received here.

Large gatherings of Norwegian patriots, including many refugees, took part in demonstrations of a strong religious flavor in Stockholm and the Province of Upsala.

Swedish press comment emphasized the slight headway made by the Quislings' effort to command popular support. Resistance grows even among the farmers, earlier less antagonistic to the new order, because of recent livestock requisitions and continued low prices of farm products.

Opposition continues strongest among professional and intellectual leaders. The heroic fight of the clergy commands general admiration.

According to reports a petition received here has been signed by several hundred members of the Norwegian bar, protesting the substitution of Quisling decrees for traditional domestic and international law and court procedure. Coming on the eve of Independence Day, this is regarded as significant.

STOCKHOLM, May 19.—A paper advocating opposition to the Norwegian Nazi Organization, Nasjonal Samling, was given al-



Wide World

Food Cards Tell the Story

Gustaf Kollberg, head of the ration card bureau of the Swedish Government Food Commission, shows the 44 different ration cards now in use and necessary for making purchases of various kinds in shops and markets. In his right hand he has the regular cards and in his left the special ones.

most blanket circulation through Norway, May 17, the Norwegian national holiday.

Oddly enough, it is reported that the paper, which also carried a

proclamation from King Haakon who is in exile in London, was distributed by regular postoffice employees. Those responsible for the paper were reported arrested.

French to Hold Dakar Against Any Attacker

VICHY, France, May 19 (P).—The declaration that France will defend Dakar "against any aggression" and that the question of German occupation of that West African base was not discussed in the interview between Reichsführer Hitler and Vice-Premier Jean Darlan was made by the French Government over the week end.

In a situation which American observers are watching closely, lest French "collaboration" with Germany should assume proportions virtually equivalent to war against Britain, the exact scope of the new Vichy-Nazi agreement remains unclear.

Supporting Chief-of-State Marshal Pétain's pledge that he will do nothing to violate French honor, it is pointed out in Vichy that the French have taken no military action against the British for attacks on Syrian airdromes, although it is asserted here that the German plane landings there are covered by armistice clauses.

[The terms of the German and Italian armistices with France, as published last June, make no mention of such a situation one way or the other.]

Protest on Bombings

Dispatches from Beirut said that Gen. Henri Dentz, High Commissioner to Syria, had protested to the British Consul General against the bombings, but it was said here that France merely had added these attacks to the things which it still refuses to consider aggression.

The French "man in the street" has gone out of his way to show sympathy for Americans and to express hope that nothing will endanger cordial relations between France and the United States.

The French insist that negotiations up to the present relate only to affairs concerning France and Germany and in no way affect relations between France and any other foreign government, particularly the United States.

Holds to Own Decisions

The official French news agency, declaring there was talk of a British-American federation under United States leadership, said that if France had accepted British Prime Minister Winston Churchill's proposal for a British-French union last June she might today be run not from London, but from Washington, and "we would end up as the citizens of a dominion twice removed."

"France alone is qualified to take decisions which she considers compatible with her honor and her interests," it said, "and advice which others would give her, particularly from abroad, seems inopportune."

100,000 to Return

VICHY, France, May 19 (P).—Germany has agreed to return immediately approximately 100,000 French prisoners of war as one of the first results of German-French negotiations, the French announced officially today.

A communiqué containing the announcement said: "French negotiations are proceeding favorably" and declared the "first result" would be the return of all French non-commissioned officers and soldiers now held prisoner who fought in the World War.

They were estimated unofficially at 100,000.

A methodical plan for returning this group is being studied, the communiqué said.

It was said a plan is under consideration to permit French officials at the head of industrial and agricultural enterprises to have free zone of Northern and Eastern France.

As a result of this, sources here believed, this zone might be reattached to France for administrative purposes. At present some sections are attached to Belgium and Germany for administration.

Gasoline Washed Up

TUNIS, Tunisia, May 19 (P).—Thirty thousand liters of gasoline have been washed ashore on the coast of Tunisia following British blows against Axis lines of communication to North Africa, it was reported.

The official journal of the French colony said 16,000 liters were collected up to March 30, all in 200-liter drums marked "Aeronautica," and informed sources said that 14,000 liters were washed up since then—a total of 30,000 liters or 8,000 gallons.

"Aeronautica" is an Italian word which indicates that the gasoline was intended to fuel Italian planes in Africa.

Other items listed in the official journal were 39 cases of ammunition and rockets, two plane propellers, miscellaneous medical supplies, flour and tobacco.

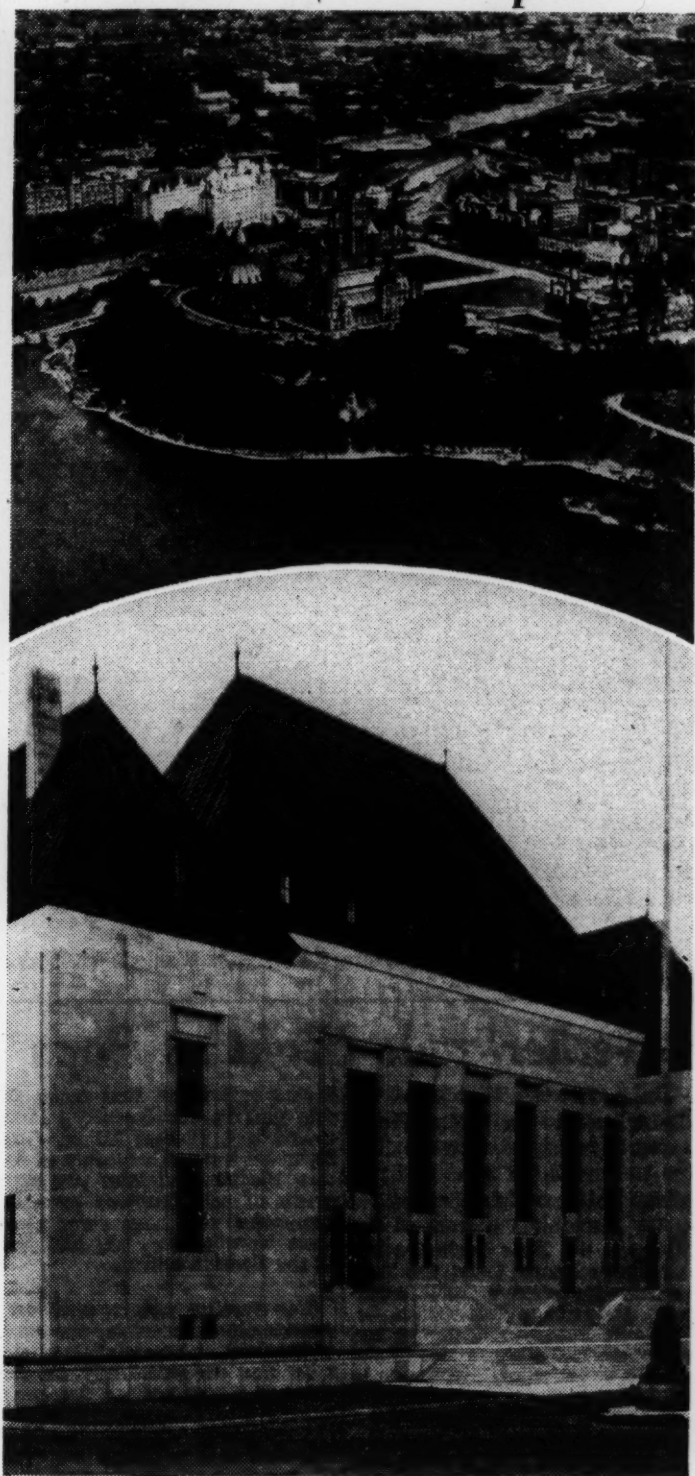
In a two-page notice, the Director of Merchant Marine Services listed the items, saying where they were picked up and stored and announcing that claims to the property if upheld would have to be substantiated within three months.

Bomb Destroys Home

Of Bligh of the Bounty
FARNINGHAM, England (P).—A centuries-old manor house, once the home of Capt. William Bligh of the Bounty, has been demolished by a direct bomb hit. There were no casualties. Sir Irving Albery, present owner of the house, was away at the night of the raid.

Captain Bligh, set adrift with 18 of his crew when the others mutinied in the Pacific in 1789, sailed a ship's boat 4,000 miles to Batavia and returned to England. Some of the mutineers founded the Pitcairn Island colony that remained undiscovered by the world until 1808.

To Be Seen in Capital



Ottawa and One of Its Beauty Spots
Upper: Air view of Canadian Capital. Lower: Canadian Supreme Court Building.

Capital Was Lumber Town With Colorful River Riders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
OTTAWA—This city of modern buildings and political debates owes its early growth in large measure to the forests that once clothed the banks of the Ottawa or Grand River and its tributaries. And yet even of the oldest residents of the Capital can recall, except by hearsay, the days when rafts of square timber floated down the Ottawa River on their way to the port of Quebec.

The hewn white pine timber trade, however, was the early city's main industry from 1810 to about 1865. White pine logs, felled and hewn in the woods along the river shores during the winter, were bound into rafts in the spring and guided down the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers to the city of Quebec, from which point they were shipped to Great Britain.

A good deal of color attaches to this old industry. In the early days the river drivers were recruited principally from the descendants of Breton and Norman settlers of New France, and their songs of Old Brittany and Normandy were frequently heard in Ottawa streets. Later Scotsmen from Glenarry and Irishmen joined their ranks.

These river drivers were proud of their profession, particularly of their prowess as "white water" men, and this pride continued even after the square timber trade gave place to the business of saving logs into boards. When the logs were brought down the rivers to

the sawmills there was the work of guiding them through the rapids or "white water" and of breaking jams formed on the crests of cataracts. This required the greatest skill and dexterity from the "white water" men.

In 1809 or 1810 the first hewn timber raft left the Chaudière for Quebec, and the industry rapidly grew, but about 1850 lumbermen from Vermont and other northeastern States as well as from Quebec established sawmills at the Chaudière and at the Rideau Falls, where the Rideau River empties into the Ottawa. The hewn timber trade was gradually displaced, and the hum of a myriad saws mingled with the rush of the cataracts when Ottawa became the Capital and the first sod of the new Parliament buildings was turned on the cliff overlooking the river. Grandchildren of these sawmilling pioneers are among the leading citizens of the Capital.

While advancing settlement has driven the forests back from the main river to the upper reaches of its tributaries, there is still a wealth of forest resources in the Ottawa watershed. Only a few of the original mills still operate in Ottawa, but large newsprint plants have sprung up in the place of the others which have vanished. Many of the timber "limbs" which formerly supplied sawmills with white pine are now the source of spruce logs for the manufacture of paper.

Ottawa's Service for Visitors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
OTTAWA—On Confederation Square, in the heart of the city, close to the eastern entrance to the halls of Parliament, is located the Industrial and Publicity Bureau of the Corporation of Ottawa.

This office is a focal point for motor tourists and other visitors. It is the fountain head of information about places of interest in the Dominion capital and the district surrounding it. To those who call, it gives information about highway conditions along the routes radiating from the capital, about the routes where hill, lake, river or countryside scenery is most enjoyable and where fishing and hunting is best.

It operates an efficient guiding service, composed of undergraduate university students who are experienced, qualified chauffeurs. "Rich in tradition and culture, Canada's national capital possesses a unique charm which sets apart as one of the world's delightful capital cities." In these words the bureau describes the advance-

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Future Beautified Ottawa Waits Only Relaxed Times

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
OTTAWA—In the National Museum reposes a plan in bas relief of the future City of Ottawa.

The scheme is the product of the landscape artists and town planners, among them the distinguished Parisian architect, Greber, who visited Ottawa a few years ago. Although development of plans for beautifying the city must necessarily wait on more urgent considerations, much has already been done. Credit for this is due in the main to the Federal District Commission, and its predecessor the Ottawa Improvement Commission.

"Washington of the North"

These commissions have had the sympathetic support of the Dominion Government which has provided the money for the improvements and of the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Ottawa. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who became Dominion premier in 1896, had a vision of Ottawa becoming the "Washington of the North." The improvement of the capital has always been an objective of the present Prime Minister, William L. Mackenzie King.

Some years ago when supporting an advance by the government to the District Commission of \$3,000,000, Prime Minister Mackenzie King said in the Commons: "We may not come to have the largest, the wealthiest and the most cosmopolitan capital in the world, but

I believe that Ottawa's natural and picturesque setting, given state proportions and a little careful planning, we can have the most beautiful capital in the world." As head of the Government he was largely instrumental in the creation of Confederation Square, with the wide boulevard approaching it, which faces the east block of the Parliament buildings. This square, in which the war memorial stands, was completed shortly before the Royal visit in 1939. It is the central point of the City's driveway and parkway system.

Gradually Transformed

It is not too much to say that the Federal District Commission has gradually transformed the appearance of Ottawa. It has not been a precipitate process because the amounts handed out by the Government have not been large. In all about \$10,000,000 have been spent by the Commission and its predecessor since the turn of the century. But during that time some of the most unsightly parts of the city have blossomed into parks.

To take one or two examples: an odorous and reedy backwater of the Rideau River is now a flower garden, and a marsh formerly known as St. Louis Dam is now Dow's Lake, a picturesque part of the City's driveway system. The series of driveways which enliven and color the City for a total distance of about 35 miles are a lasting monument to the industry of the members of the Commission. From Rockcliffe Park, which is claimed to be the most beautiful municipal park in the Dominion, situated on cliffs above the Ottawa and commanding a wide view of the Quebec hills, the broad, lawn bordered avenues wind through the city. They have transformed the drab banks of the Rideau canal for miles into a garden, and do not end until they cross the wide Champlain bridge over the Ottawa on the western outskirts of the City. The city of Hull on the Quebec side, which comes within the jurisdiction of the Federal District Commission, has also been much improved by the creation of parks during the past few years.

Ottawa Selected As Capital City By Victoria in 1857

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—In 1841 Upper and Lower Canada—Ontario and Quebec—were joined in a legislative union. The sessions of Parliament were held alternately in each Province, either at Toronto or Kingston in Ontario or at Montreal or Quebec in the French-speaking Province.

It was a far from satisfactory arrangement and Ottawa situated on the river dividing the two Provinces was finally accepted as a compromise. It was chosen in 1857 by Queen Victoria, who was asked to act as arbitrator of the claims of several cities.

When the Municipality of Bytown was incorporated as the city of Ottawa in 1854, it had a population of only 10,000, and when chosen as the Capital it was described by a writer in one of the disappointed cities as "a sub-Arctic lumber village converted by Royal mandate into a political cockpit."

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British Vitrally Concerned in French Empire

NEW YORK, May 19 (P).—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Free French, in a broadcast from Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa, today called upon Frenchmen in the Empire to revolt against their Vichy chiefs.

"Wherever in our invaded Empire Frenchmen are in a position to make use of their arms," he said, "they must do so against the common enemy and against their traitorous chiefs. France is with us. To all Frenchmen, I must affirm that we must count on the revolt against the traitors who are delivering our empire to the enemy after having done so with our country."

The broadcast was relayed by the British Radio and heard in New York by NBC.

By the Associated Press
The French Empire was a mighty bulwark for the Allies in the World War but its fall might give important advantages to Germany in the present conflict.

France's overseas Empire is the second largest in the world, 4,687,000 square miles—nearly 20 times the area of France in Europe—with a population of 65,000,000. It was built up in the century before this war, most of it since defeat at the hands of Prussia in 1870 drove France to seek a new destiny overseas.

When France was crushed by Hitler's legions last June, many Britons still cherished the hope that French possessions overseas would remain French, at least under the leadership of the Axis.

The most populous single unit of the French Empire, Indo-China, has fallen under domination of Japan, a potential enemy of Britain.

Nearly all the remainder has remained loyal to the Vichy Government of Marshal Pétain, who now indicates that France is embarking on a program of "collaboration" with Germany which will enable France to "surmount her defeat and preserve in the world her rank as a European and colonial power."

The only French lands loyal to Britain are the Free French colonies under Gen. Charles de Gaulle, African jungle and desert land and tiny Pacific islands.

Suez Canal in Danger

Now German planes and tanks are reported moving through French-mandated Syria to strike at the British in Iraq. Later Syria may become an Axis base for a smash at the Suez Canal.

Japan, allied with Germany and Italy, has acquired bases in French Indo-China which may be used for an attempt to conquer Singapore and destroy Britain's Far Eastern dominions.

London and Washington keep anxious eyes on French Morocco and West Africa, where the ports of Casablanca and Dakar, in German hands, would threaten the sealanes of the South Atlantic by which American help is expected to reach Britain's armies in the Middle East. Dakar, moreover, is only a few hours bomber flight from Latin America.

Already numerous Germans have been reported in Casablanca, ostensibly on the business of the Armistice Commission.

British spokesmen have charged that the Italians and Germans used the territorial waters of French Tunisia to move men and ships from Italy to Libya for the surprise offensive that threw Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell's British armies out of Libya a month ago.

The Situation at Present

This is the present line-up of French overseas territories:
1. Under rule of the Vichy Government (and presumably subject to Vichy's orders in the program of "collaboration" with Germany): French North Africa (Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco), 1,057,000 square miles, population, 16,000,000.
French West Africa, 1,816,000

square miles, population, 15,000,000.
Syria and Lebanon (mandate), 58,000 square miles, population, 3,600,000.

French America (Martinique, Guadeloupe, Guiana, St. Pierre and Miquelon), 65,000 square miles, population, 600,000.

French Somaliland in East Africa and the islands of Madagascar and Réunion in the Indian Ocean, totaling about 238,000 square miles and 4,000,000 population, and a few smaller units.

2. Nominally subject to Vichy but under Japanese domination: French Indo-China, 281,000 square miles, population 24,000,000.

3. Free French—actively allied with Britain: French Equatorial Africa (Gabon, Middle Congo, Ubangi-Shari and Chad) and the Cameroons, 1,000,000 square miles, population 6,000,000.

French Oceania (New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Marquesas, Tahiti, etc.), 10,000 square miles, population 100,000.

French India (Pondicherry, Chaderagore, etc.), 196 square miles, population 300,000.

North Africa and West Africa have been welded into a single military and administrative unit under Gen. Maxime Weygand. He rules over about 2,873,000 square miles with 31,000,000 inhabitants—two thirds the area and half the population of the whole Empire—and commands a veteran, disciplined army of perhaps 250,000 men.

Under General Weygand

General Weygand's position has been considered one of the strongest cards in Marshal Pétain's hand in his bargaining with the Germans. General Weygand has proclaimed his loyalty to the Marshal and his readiness to defend his territory to the last against any aggression. But the latest phase of German-French "collaboration" raises doubts as to how far North Africa can retain its comparative freedom.

Japan has more to say about the fate of Indo-China than the French colonial regime. About one tenth of the Colony's area of 281,000 square miles has been ceded to

Thailand under a Japanese-dictated peace settlement and a new economic treaty makes Japan the dominant factor in the colony, supplanting France.

Japanese forces are garrisoned in Hanoi, the Capital and Haiphong, chief port of the north; air force units occupy a string of bases along the northern border. Japanese naval vessels enter Saigon, chief port of the south, at will and Japanese officers have made no secret of plans to use Camranh Bay, on the east coast, as a base should it be needed for a thrust at Singapore and the Netherlands Indies.

French authority in America centers in the West Indies island of Martinique, where French naval forces remain under close British—United States—surveillance. The American colonies all remain under Vichy administrators although there have been numerous reports of attempts—notably in Guiana and St. Pierre and Miquelon—to go over to General de Gaulle.

Change in Sovereignty
Vichy's new arrangements with Berlin have raised the question in Washington as to whether they involve a change in sovereignty for French America, calling for action under the Monroe Doctrine, such as was taken in the case of Greenland.

Free Frenchmen assert that there already has been considerable German penetration in Martinique and that German Gestapo agents are active there.

The British have shown unwillingness to take drastic action against French territories, evidently trying to avoid a break with Vichy. The new "collaboration" may end this abruptly. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden has announced that the RAF has orders to bomb German planes in French Syria.

Such isolated French islands as Madagascar and Réunion are virtually at the mercy of the British fleet. French Somaliland is surrounded by British-held territories, and Free French forces are camped on its borders ready to move in when Britain gives up the last hope of avoiding straight-out conflict with its old ally, France.

British Radio to Germany Hints That Hess Has 'Talked'

LONDON, May 19 (P).—A British Broadcasting Corporation radio-cast to Germany said today that Herr Rudolf Hess, runaway Lieutenant-Führer, had been "busy writing and talking" for a week and that Prime Minister Winston Churchill had received a "full report of his many statements."

The announcer said: "A clue to the reason why Hess has lost his confidence in the possibility of a German victory may be found in a recent number of the Zeitschrift für Geopolitik, the organ of his friend, Major-General Professor Doctor Karl Haushofer, whose arrest has been reported and denied in Berlin."

"Haushofer was frank enough to express considerable pessimism about Germany's prospects in view of the United States intervention in the war."

Public Wants a Peek
Mr. Churchill meanwhile pondered the detailed secret report on statements by Herr Hess and the British public hoped that he would lift at least a corner of the veil from the mystery before the House of Commons this week.

But some curbstone kibitzers suggested that official silence thus far might be a sign the Government has obtained such valuable information from Herr Hess that it would be able to bring maximum benefit from keeping the Germans in suspense.

British radiocasts beamed toward Germany referred to "widespread reports of an exten-

sive purge in Germany and many arrests of Hess's associates, especially occultists"—a reference to German assertions that the No. 3 Führer had been ill-advised by fortune tellers and mesmerizers.

The Germans also were told that all telephone communication between Germany and Sweden was cut at 6 p. m. Friday "precisely the same thing as happened Saturday night—the night of the Hess flight."

Exchange Telegraph, British news agency, in a dispatch from Göteborg, Sweden, quoted the Berlin correspondent of the newspaper Göteborgsposten as saying that Herr Hess' wife was arrested "two days ago and that a multitude of arrests followed the escape of Hess to Scotland—in Berlin alone there have been hundreds." This was denied by the Germans.

[Berlin dispatches quoted authorized Nazis to the effect that Frau Hess did not figure in the Hess investigation and that she had appeared at her husband's office the last two days, ostensibly to remove personal belongings.]

"Police are arresting in restaurants," the Exchange Telegraph dispatch went on, "persons, irrespective of their political views, who discuss the Hess affair." "Several fresh prisoners have arrived at Sachsenhausen concentration camp. Secret police are questioning Professor Messerschmitt (designer of the Luftwaffe fighting plane) about the plane in which Herr Hess flew to Scotland."

Resolute, Progressive Ottawa Symbol of Canada's Drive Toward Victory

Mayor's Office Overlooks Blue Hills and Busy Streets

By Morris McDougall

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — "Yes," said His Worship the Mayor, "there is quite a fine view from these windows." He indicated the distant blue-gray Gatineau Hills that could be seen down the stretch of a city street, and across the Ottawa River. It was a morning of bright sunshine when Stanley Lewis, Mayor of the Capital, seated behind his desk, chatted enthusiastically and with characteristic geniality about his City to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

Despite the clear sunshine there was a thin veil of mist about the Gatineau Hills, part of the Laurentians, one of the most ancient mountain ranges in the world, dwarfed by the erosion of a thousand million years or more, but even in 1941 very pleasing to the eye and a distinctive feature of the wide hill and lake region that lies to the north of the City of Ottawa. "You can see in the hills," said the Mayor, "the arches of a power dam. Hydroelectric power is one of the main industries of the district; we have so many cataraacts."

"Along those hills to the left," the Mayor proceeded, "is the new National Park. Several lakes and hills are included in it. The park will keep the beauties of the Gatineau unspoiled and intact for future generations." It was part of

the general plan of district improvement, but of course during wartime, expenses had to be kept down.

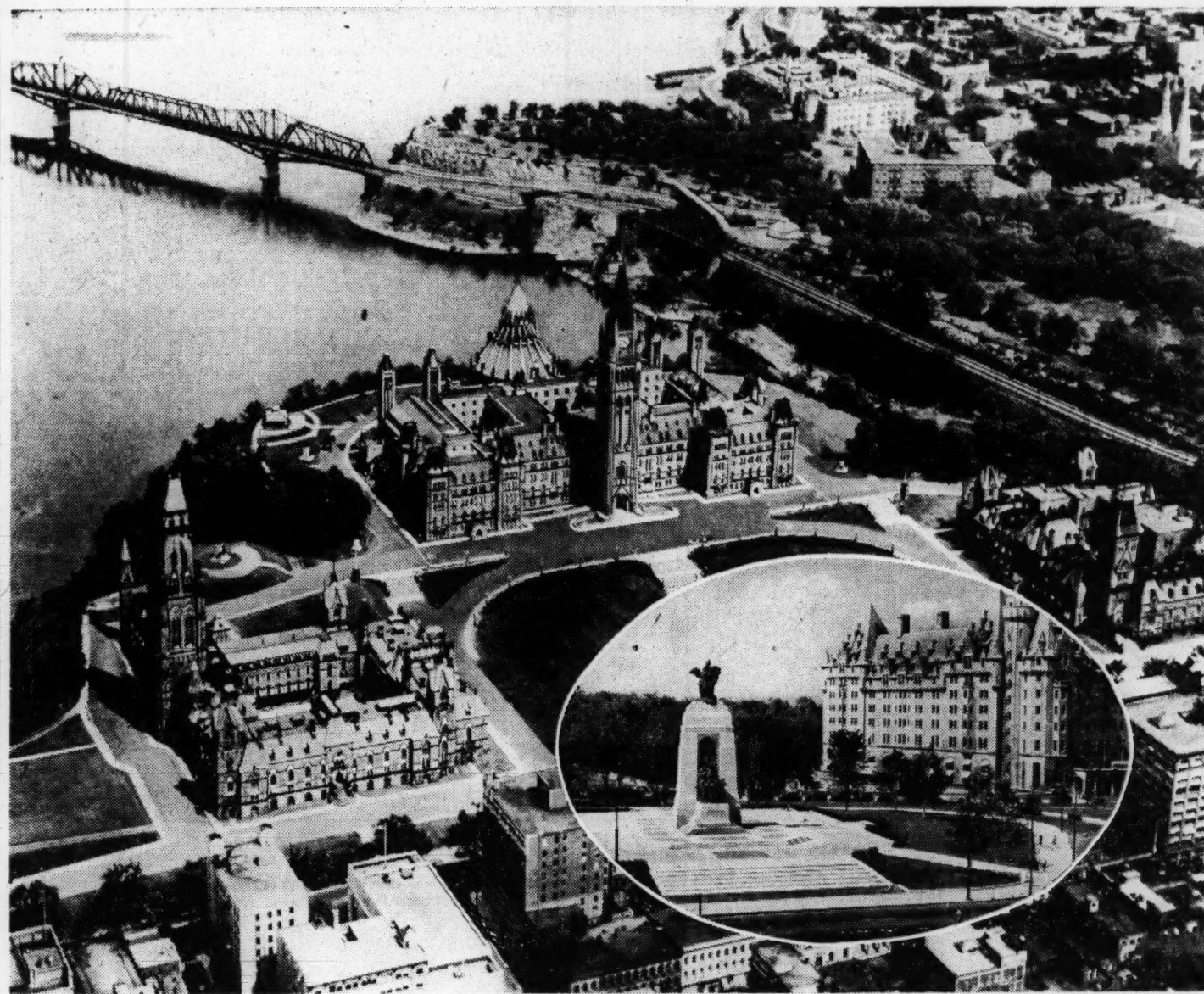
Other windows of the office commanded a view of Wellington Street and part at least of the buildings that house the Dominion Parliament. "I do not believe it right to say that the early builders of Ottawa worked without plan," said the Mayor. "Wellington is a fine wide street." There is no question, said the Mayor, that Wellington Street will be a main thoroughfare of the Ottawa of the future, as it fronts the original three Parliament Buildings.

West of these hills along the cliff overlooking the Ottawa River three new buildings for Government offices have been built in the last five years, and when peace returns more will rise. The last of the buildings to be erected was the one to house the Supreme Court. Queen Elizabeth laid the cornerstone of this structure during the Royal visit in May, 1939.

Invitation to Tourists

"I would like to see many more American tourists come to Ottawa," said Mayor Lewis. "There are many thousands who visit Toronto, Montreal, and other cities who don't come on to Ottawa. There seems no reason why they shouldn't. The roads are good for motoring. Maybe it's because many think Ottawa is simply a Capital, just a lot of government buildings cut out of a pattern, that it has no distinctive character of its own. That is not true. I hope that this Fourth of July will find a great many Americans in Ottawa. The Fourth comes on a Friday. They would have a long week end in the Capital."

"There are a great many lakes and streams within 15 minutes to half an hour of Ottawa. Quite a number of Americans have summer cottages on these lakes. Motorists will enjoy the Laurentian scenery. It has a beauty all its own. There is a very fine trip from Ottawa up the Gatineau, across to Mt. Laurier and down through the hills to Montreal. For those who like to travel by motorboat, there is a pleasant trip up the Rideau



Ottawa: Hub of The Dominion

Parliament Hill and Nepean Point as seen from the air. Inset shows Confederation Square, with the National War Memorial on the left and the Chateau Laurier Hotel on the right.

Dominion Capital Center of Intense Activity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The City of Ottawa, Capital of the nine Federated Provinces and Northern Territories which comprise the Dominion, is the center of Canada's war activities.

It is not only the seat of the Federal Government but the focal point of that growing organization of armed forces, of war materials production, and all correlated agencies which make up the Dominion's war effort.

To the eye there is perhaps little more of the actual training of armed forces going on in and about the Capital than might be witnessed in any other community of the size throughout the country. Recruits from reserve units may be seen drilling on public squares to provide reinforcements for guards and other battalions which are on active service.

On the outskirts of the City is an advanced training school of the Commonwealth Air Training Plan. Overhead the drone of motors can be heard in the night, and the red and green lights of the practice planes can be seen against the stars. Soldiers and airmen on leave from camps in the district about Ottawa are frequently met in the streets of the capital.

All this is more or less a commonplace in wartime. Focus of War Effort The Capital, however, is the home of the hierarchy of the country's war machine. Here are the headquarters of the three fighting services, the Army, Navy and Air Force, and quite usual sights in the street or in public buildings are beribboned uniforms with "red tabs" of army headquarters, the deep blue, goldbraided uniform of the Navy and the lighter blue dress of the Air Force. Not all ribboned tunics belong to army officers. You might run across an admiral or some other senior officer of the Royal Navy, who saw service in the World War, and who is in Canada in an advisory capacity, or you might see a much decorated light blue uniform worn by such a one as Air Marshal W. A. Bishop, a distinguished ace of the first World War.

It is a matured and grave Ottawa that faces the years of the war that lie ahead and the unpredictable aftermath of the struggle. There is a quiet, tense and very businesslike atmosphere about the Government offices and agencies which during this year are spending 44 per cent of the national income on war expenses.

There may be some good humor, as there undoubtedly is a considerable amount of courage and belief in the future, but there is little lightheartedness about the Capital. There is plenty of work to do and it is being done, with the earnestness that comes of a growing realization of the issues at stake in the struggle.

As in the World War, Army headquarters have greatly expanded, but in this war the Air Force in size and importance is practically a new service, requiring a large administrative body in the Capital, and the Canadian Navy, from very modest roots is branching out in this war into a substantial fighting arm.

Many New Faces Seen But it has been the civilian war work, the activities in particular of the Department of Munitions and Supply and of the 30 to 40 commissions, boards, and bureaus that have sprung to life during the war, that have brought a host of new faces to Ottawa and have given the Capital its cosmopolitan and quietly dynamic atmosphere.

Never before in the history of Canada have so many leading industrial, financial and commercial

men been gathered together for the prosecution of a national purpose. For the sake of efficiency and to get the full benefit of individual initiative, it has been the policy of the Department of Munitions to decentralize its activities as far as possible. Several companies, government-owned but directed by the country's most efficient industrial executives, are in charge of the production of special, vitally important types of war equipment.

One of these is the shipbuilding company under the management of H. R. MacMillan, British Columbian lumberman, which is supervising contracts for the construction of nearly 100 cargo vessels. Government contracts for a wide variety of munitions and equipment are being executed by companies in all parts of the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific seaboard.

Located in Ottawa, however, is the central control force, Munitions Minister C. D. Howe, the directing heads of his Department and its large staff—the apex of the administration which since the beginning of the war up to March 31, 1941, has given out 95,000 contracts with a total value of over \$1,500,000,000. Since April 1 this figure has substantially expanded.

Little Social Entertainment The women of the Capital are not spending much time these days in rounds of social entertainments customary in peace times, except where a social gathering has a war-time purpose. They are taking part in the various activities of benevolent organizations such as the Red Cross and Daughters of the Empire.

Knitting needles are busy in many homes, canteens and restaurants are run for the benefit of the soldiers, and countless packages are sent overseas for soldiers, sailors and airmen on active service. But the work of the Canadian Red Cross and other bodies in sending comforts to British prisoners of war, in aiding victims in bombed areas, in providing ambulances and otherwise helping to alleviate war's sufferings cannot be covered in a few words. Ottawa women are taking part with their sisters in the rest of Canada.

The work of these benevolent societies throughout the Dominion is co-ordinated and assisted by the Department of National War Services under J. G. Gardiner. The Department prevents overlapping in the public appeals for funds, and aids in the campaigns. A thing not fully appreciated throughout Canada is the extent to which women

employees are contributing to the work of the war departments of the government.

This National Capital, directing the war activities of the Canadian people and maturing under the stress of war and its anxieties, has now a population of about 150,000. There are probably 200,000 in the entire Federal District, including the City of Hull on the Quebec side.

140 Years of Progress It is 140 years since the first settlers cut out their homes from the forest on the bank of the great "kettle" of the Chaudiere, and 74 years since the first Parliament of a Confederated Canada met in the buildings that crown the cliffs at Ottawa.

Since confederation, new Provinces have opened up in the West, but the City of Ottawa is still a fair reproduction of the whole Dominion in miniature. It is a meeting point of the two great races which comprise the bulk of the country's population.

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Settlers From Bay State Founded Capital City's 'Twin'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — The area which goes to make up the district of Ottawa can trace many of its roots to the State of Massachusetts.

The majority of the early settlers at Chaudiere Falls were from that State, and for several years a close relationship was maintained by the infant settlement with the home of its first inhabitants.

In the year 1800 Philemon Wright, a citizen of Woburn, Mass., cleared land in the virgin forest on the north shore of the river where the City of Hull now stands. He came to the Chaudiere from Montreal in the depths of winter, accompanied, according to his diary by "five families, 25 good axemen, 14 horses, eight oxen and seven sleighs."

It was not an easy journey. There were no roads through the wilderness. Wright and his party had to make their way along the surface of the ice-covered river, taking care to avoid the spots where rapids made the ice thin. Describing an encampment along the way, Wright says in his diary: "Before dark, we cleared away the snow and cut down trees for fire for the whole of the night, the women and children sleeping in covered sleighs and the men around the fires with blankets, whilst the cattle were made fast to standing trees."

This was the beginning of Hull, geographically a suburb of the City of Ottawa. More correctly Hull may be called a twin, though smaller, city. While they are in different Provinces, one in Quebec and the other in Ontario, the two cities are closely joined industrially, many Ottawans have

their homes along the Aylmer Road on the Quebec side of the river and several Ottawa golf clubs are located on the outskirts of Hull.

In the early days of the settlement annual trips were made to Massachusetts for stock and seed. It is recorded that when Philemon Wright returned from these journeys, "guns were fired, bells rang and flags waved." New settlers came with him and by 1823 the population of Hull had increased to 1,066, more than half being Americans.

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Wilds of Northern Ontario Offer Adventure to Tourists in Canada



Along the Way Up North

(1) There is a railroad that penetrates the wild country of Northern Ontario, but it makes only weekly trips and is a source of interest and delight to all the inhabitants of the region. Here a mother and her two children from the Cree Indian Settlement tramp along the tracks to greet the train.



On Smoke Lake in Algonquin Park in Ontario

(2) Lakes abound in the Algonquin Park area far north in Ontario and solitude awaits the traveler who pitches his tent along their shores. Only the cry of the loon or the song of birds breaks the quiet. This region shows that Canada's "wilderness" area isn't all in the Canadian Rockies.



At the End of the Railroad

(3) Moosonee Station is the last stop on the railway which winds its lonely way across the wilds of Ontario. There is always a group of Cree Indians on hand when the train pulls in. The squaws even bring their papooses strapped to the familiar cradle boards to the station to celebrate the great event. The railway is the region's one link with the outside world.



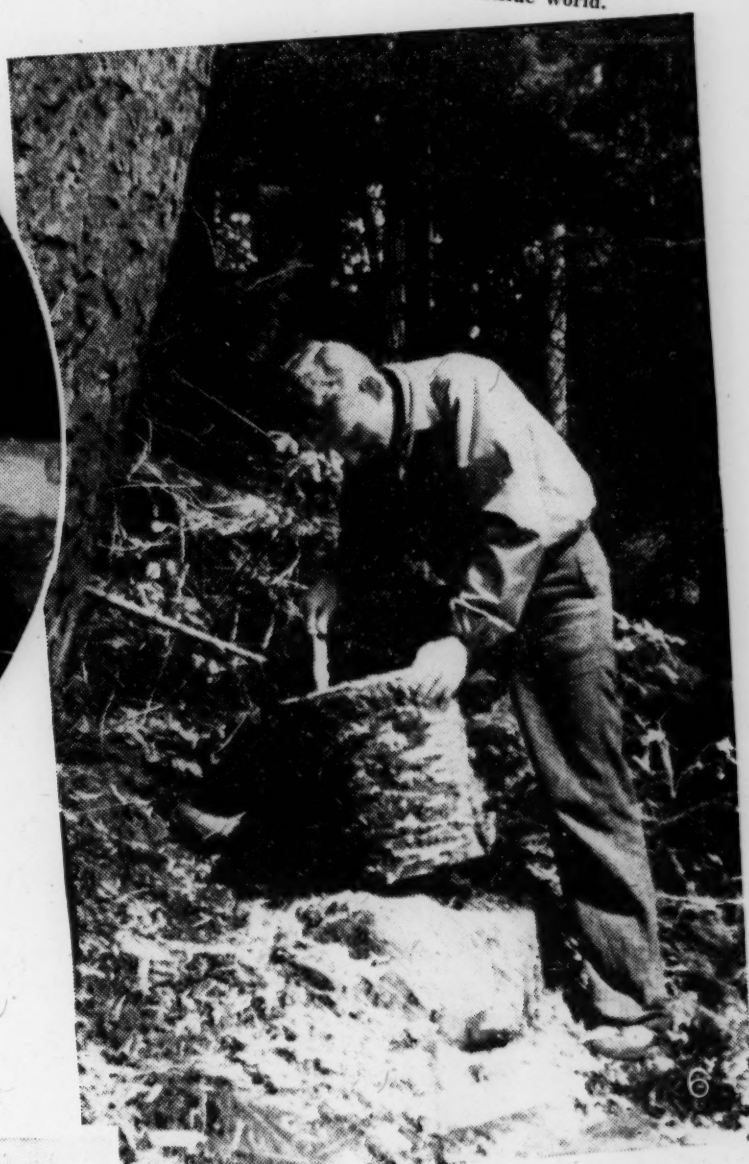
Smoke Lake

(4) Each year more and more vacationists are discovering the charm of the wild beauty of Ontario's uncharted regions.



An Indian 'Summer Resort'

(5) This Indian village of summer tents along the Moose River suggests the quiet vastness of the virgin territory inhabited only by Indians and a few white men.



As in Pioneer Days

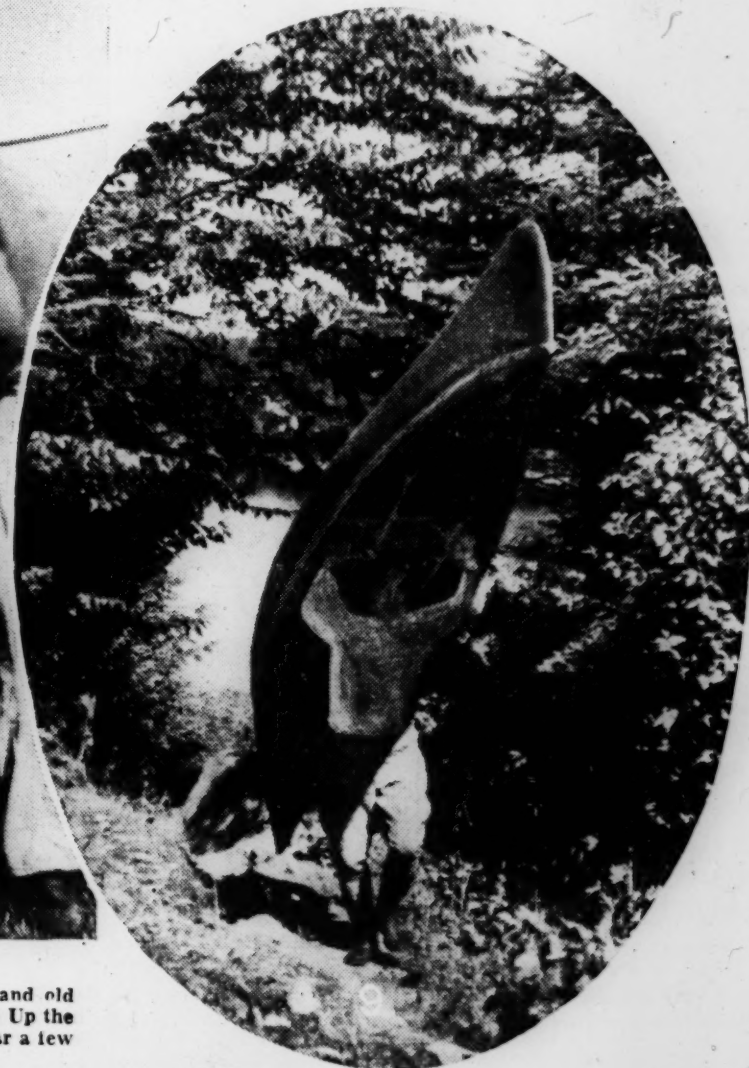
(6) Here Duke, a guide at a camp along the shores of Smoke Lake, fashions a birch bark wastebasket in the woods.



John O. Bowman

Here the Indians Live as Their Ancestors Did a Century Ago

(7) An old Indian village on the beach at James Bay. The tents are made from the bent branches of trees which are covered with skins and old canvas. (8) A typical group of Indian children at Moose Factory. Visitors report that the youngsters in this area know nothing of money. (9) Up the portage between Smoke Lake and Ragged Lake in Ontario's Algonquin Park. This area is not yet on the popular tourists' maps, but each year a few more visitors find their way up north to explore this northern wonderland.



The Bear Who Was Not Fond Of Reading

A Chimney Farm Story
Told by Henry Beston

Once upon a time there was a bear who was not at all fond of reading. He liked to go boating; he liked to chop fire-wood; he liked to garden a little; he liked to tinker with clocks and the locks of doors. He even enjoyed knitting socks in the evening. But he cared nothing for reading.

One day he was out in a small boat near the coast where he lived, when a breeze suddenly sprang up so strong that he could not row against it, and he found himself being carried out to sea. You can imagine what a relief it was to him when after some time he saw the cliffs of a rocky island appearing above him through the fog.

As he drifted nearer he saw that there was also a harbor safe from the wind and, seizing his oars, he rowed with great courage and skill until he had won the shelter.

At the end of the harbor he found a stone wharf and a road which led up to a large stone building on the heights.

A Book About Bears

Wishing to know where he was the bear hurried up toward the edifice. To his relief he found that the great doors were unlocked, and pushing through them came into a marble hall from which large rooms opened, each filled with bookcases from floors to ceilings, and each presided over by a lady at a desk.

Choosing the room and lady to his right, the bear entered and bowed politely.

"Good-morning, ma'am," he said, in his deep growling voice. "Good-morning, Bear," she answered, as though not at all surprised. "Would you like a book this morning?"

The bear didn't quite know what to say, so he said: "Yes."

"What book would you like?" she went on.

And he looked down at his toes and mumbled:

"A book about bears."

"Humm," the lady remarked thoughtfully. "A book about bears. Well, you'd better begin with the

most famous one first," and she reached over and struck a little bell on her desk.

Two young lady assistants appeared from behind the book-stacks.

"This gentleman would like to see Goldilocks," said the head librarian. "I think he might enjoy the large edition," and she began again fingering a catalogue which lay before her.

The bear followed the young ladies up wide marble stairs to a room on the second floor.

Here all the books were enormous, but the young ladies walked without hesitation over to a volume, rolled it from its place on casters under the binding, and opened it.

Out stepped a child with beautiful yellow curls, and looked about her with a smirk. Her eye was caught by a ring which one of the young ladies was wearing.

"How pretty that is!" she cried in a high childish voice. "Oh, do let me have it!"

"I'm sorry, but that ring is mine," said the young lady, nicely but firmly.

The little girl pouted. "I always have what I want," she sulked.

At that moment a bear stepped out of the book.

The visiting bear was greatly pleased at seeing one of his race.

"How do you do?" he exclaimed eagerly, holding out his paw, but the bear out of the book kept looking about him in a worried way and paid no attention to him.

"I can't understand," he murmured to himself. "Every time your back is turned for a minute, everything changes. Spoons get stuck in porridge, and your chair's out of place and your bed's all rumbled. Can't understand what happens."

The Smallest Bear

While he was speaking a smaller bear had stepped out of the book and joined him.

"If you'd only lock the door once in a while we shouldn't always be in such a fuss," she said crossly.

"But I can't lock the door," the big bear answered. "It's not in the story. We have to come back and find everything topsy-turvy."

"And spoiled," squealed an angry little voice, as a very small bear joined the others.

"It's my porridge that's all eaten, and my chair that's broken down and my bed that's got a horrid little girl in it!" and here he looked accusingly at the yellow-haired child.

"I'm only trying to make myself comfortable," she said. "I can't see why you all have to chase me just because I act at home in your horrid flimsy little house."

"It isn't a horrid flimsy little house!" squealed the littlest bear in a rage. "You're a horrid flimsy little girl yourself!"

"You must be very rough to break down Teeny's chair so often," scolded the middle-sized bear, and the big bear grumbled:

"If you'd only wash the spoons after you use them, I'd think better of you, but you're nothing but a selfish, lazy and careless brat."

"Pooh," cried the little girl, "what do you know about it, I'd like to know?"

The Visitor Departs

The visiting bear covered his furry ears with his paws.

"If this is what reading is like, I think I'll go back to my boat," he said to the librarians. "Thank you, thank you! Sorry to have troubled you."

"No trouble at all," they assured him, expertly leading back the child and the bears to their book. "Of course, we have many other characters we might show you."

"Thank you, I prefer boats," he replied.

When he reached the wharf he found that the wind had gone down. It was a long row back to the mainland, but he was home before supper.

"There's a fine cod," he said to his wife. "Do let's have it with sliced lemon tonight. I can't tell you how glad I am that you and I are real and don't live in a book."



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

He rowed with great courage and skill—A drawing by Maurice Day

Letters That Won Prizes

We have received many nice "thank you" notes from children for the books they have won. Here are a few of the things they wrote:

"I am writing this letter to thank you for the very nice book you sent me. I enjoyed the story about 'Sally Does It.' I took it to school and read some of it to the children. They all laughed when I read about the way Sally put on her clothes. This book has made me very happy, and I thank you." (Vesta Louise Petrie, seven, of South Bend, Indiana).

"Thank you very much for the book. I enjoyed 'A Cat of Paris' very much. I read it at home and took it to school." (Marilyn McCurdy, nine, of La Mesa, California).

"I wish to thank you for the book 'Paco Goes to the Fair.' The story is just the kind I like best and the pictures are beautiful." (Jane Aldrich, eight, of Chatham, New York).

"Thank you very much for the book called 'Carlotta,' by Ella Maie Seyfert. I enjoyed it." (Jean Lunn, seven, of Cambridge, Massachusetts).

Here are the letters of Carolyn Clark, seven, of Beverly Hills, California; Victoria Wetton, seven, of Van Nuys, California; Dale Rodebaugh, seven, of Seaburg, Oregon; and John Tyler

Martin, eight, of Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, that carried off awards this month.

Scrapbooks of Poems

My mother has been reading me the Children's Pages since I was a baby. I am now old enough to read them myself. I like the stories about Betsy, by Carolyn Haywood. "The Wishing Well" and "Bread and Molasses" I like the best.

I like the poems as much as the stories. I cut all the poems out and paste them in some scrapbooks. "My Horse is Dandy Dick," by Rose Fyleman, is my favorite poem because I like horses and these lines especially: "He is gentle, he is quiet. He never tries to kick. But he gallops, gallops, gallops. And his name is Dandy Dick."

I have several poems by Rose Fyleman. "Timothy" is one I like very much. "Rabbit Talk," by Josephine Janvrin Adams is my

Jumping

I can jump over the sprinkling-can
And over my scooter, too.
But I have a cat that jumps
over the fence.
I couldn't do that. Could
you?

ALFRED I. TOOKE

next best, and "My Snowman," by Lois Shirley Weston, I know by heart.

Carolyn Clark

A Tree House

I like the story "Lunch in a Tree House," by Carolyn Haywood. I think Billy Porter was an awfully funny little boy. I think it was nice of Mrs. Carter to invite all of Betsy's room. I think it was funny when two lunches fell into the water. I think it must have been sad when Billy Porter got locked in the tool shed. Kenny and Christopher got a lot of lunch and surprises. The boy that waded and got the lunch was thoughtful. Their mothers wasted a lot of food. I am glad Billy Porter got to eat his lunch in the tree house.

I would like to be a bird and live in a tree house too. I would like to eat cinnamon buns every day. I enjoy The Christian Science Monitor. I like the Carolyn Haywood stories.

Victoria Wetton

Story of a Pet

I like the story "White Rabbit," because the dog did not eat the rabbit because they were friends. I am glad the girl found her pet all safe and sound. I bet he won't run away again. I was sorry the brown rabbits would not play with him. It makes anyone feel bad when others will not play with him.

The continued stories, like Michael and Brigid, are my favorites because I feel as if I know the children when they come back two and three times. Mother remembers them best and tells them to brother and me at bed time. Sometimes I even have to remind her of some little things in the story.

Dale Rodebaugh

Fun With Betsy

I like to read the stories about Betsy because something funny always happens. On our lot there are lots of trees and last summer my friends and I built a platform tree house. Only it wasn't as high as the one in the story ("Lunch in a Tree House," by Carolyn Haywood). We did not have to climb a ladder. We shinnied up instead.

I like to read, and I read to my sisters, Nancy and Peggy. Nancy is six years old and in the first grade but cannot read very well. Peggy is only four years old.

John Tyler Martin

Riddle a Riddle-Me-Ree

Puzzle Fun

To read this story of Jack and Jill's visit to the Zoo you have only to unscramble the words that are in capital letters. See how many of the animals you can make out. The answers will be printed next Monday.

A Scramble Tale

One bright spring morning, Jack and Jill went to the Zoo to see the new YONKEM from Siam. As they passed the FOLA-FUB, they were surprised to see a little calf lying behind its mother.

"How solemn it looks!" cried Jill. "I wish I could see it better."

"I'd rather see the baby REBAS," said Jack. "They are so playful."

Just then a HEANY howled dolefully and a YOOTEC seemed to answer.

Jill put her hands over her ears. "That makes me thankful for the FEARFIG," she said. "Remember Teacher said it never makes a sound?"

"Neither does the STORCHI," answered Jack. "Let's go past its pen over there."

"All right," agreed Jill. "Then we can see the CLEAM. I do wish I could ride one some day."

"I'd rather ride the TEEL-ANPH," decided Jack. "It will kneel down for you."

"So will the CLEAM," said Jill. "If it is trained."

"Yes, and so will the TEACHEH if it is trained," began Jack.

"Maybe if we talked less and walked more, we would get there sooner," suggested Jill.

"I don't see how we could," laughed Jack. "We're already there."

"Why, that's right. Here we are!" Laughing, they entered the YONKEM House.

What Am I?

(Flower Riddle)

"Oh, I know," said Susan. "I know who was here, Leaving golden circles And this silver sphere."

"The fairies were at school Out here upon the grass. How I should like geometry In such a pleasant class!"

(Watch for the answer next Monday.)

Here are the answers to the puzzle we published last Monday:

Answers to Scramble Tale

USHAQS—SQUASH
RORACT—CARROT
NORC—CORN
SNABE—BEANS
TEETCUL—LETTUCE
CHIPSAN—SPINACH
SNOONI—ONIONS
TOOTSEAP—POTATOES
SHRAID—RADISH
PRUINT—TURNIP

Rainy Day

The rain comes, pit-ter,
pat-ter,
On little silver feet,
And makes a silver pavement
Of our dusty street.

And suddenly our Square is
A giant's tulip bed—
Gay umbrellas bloom above
Every passing head:

Cardinal and larkspur,
Violet and green,
With here and there a white one
Bobbing up between.

With such bright umbrellas
Rainy days are fun:
I can't stay in a moment more—
I have a yellow one!

MARION DOTLE

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To a Little Horse in Springtime

This pretty horse
Is docile fire,
There's lightning
In his veins,

The little thunder
That you hear
Are hoof-beats
On the plains.

His mane and tail
Seem blown by wind
When not a breeze
Is blowing,

And puffs of dust
Like springtime clouds
Follow upon
His going.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

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Interview With Spring

I HAVE GIVEN myself an assignment to interview the Spring. It would be wiser, I think, to turn my thoughts to Tahanto woods and forget, if I can, the horrors which radio and press are shouting, and which it is so hard to forget.

Only a few weeks ago, my daughter Carol remarked casually: "The oak leaves are falling. Spring is here!" But, when I went down into the birch-wood, I found the tall, brown cones of the ant-bills still silent and lifeless; and, all through the deeper woods, the persistent snow lay deep. A few early flies played around the junipers; and anxious hunting-spiders searched through the dry leaves underfoot in vain quest for dinner. The red-shanked hawk shrieked over the Europe he has made of my marshes. The wind was cold. No, Spring was not in Massachusetts yet.

Today, however, as I crossed the pasture by the hurried little brook, I met Spring face to face. The naiad was dancing in the quivering-leaved poplars. Her slippers touched the bouquets of bluets and shook fragrance from the violets. She gave me a little laugh, that went trilling down to the young pines that out-lived the hurricane, and murmured off into the shadows of the great swamp in a haunting loveliness. And there stole upon my senses that elusive fragrance that Thoreau loved in Concord and whose source he never found.

My interview with Spring, surely, was to be a simple thing: like questioning a young poet about a new song. Here was soft color of awakening life: a tapestry for the dancing feet, bright with bluets and the golden disks of cinquefoil and the bright sweet purple of violets: a little temple, whose pillars were the gray-green trunks of the young poplars. The interrogations of young ferns unrolled, their fronds spreading laterally from the woolly and mushroom-brown stalks like wings. Beyond, the entire surface of the wet land was lush with the green leaves of false hellebore—that rise as if to put forth lilies—or orchids of rare beauty that come to nothing. And here was sound: the gentle lisp of the brook; the whisper in the delicate russet leaves of maples, veined yellow-green, and wholly infantile as yet; the occasional sharp squeak of a frog; the raucous warning of crows; the gentle sally of a vesper sparrow—as if trying out his first song; and breeze-stirrings and whisperings everywhere. And

Slow Scythe

Slow scythe curving over the flowers
In yesterday's field where you mow,
My cool feet flicked
The dew from the daisies, oh, hours,
Hours ago! Ages and ages ago
They flicked the dew
From the yellow and snow-colored
flowers you leisurely mow.

VIRGINIA HAMILTON

The Christian Science Periodicals

Established by
Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of
Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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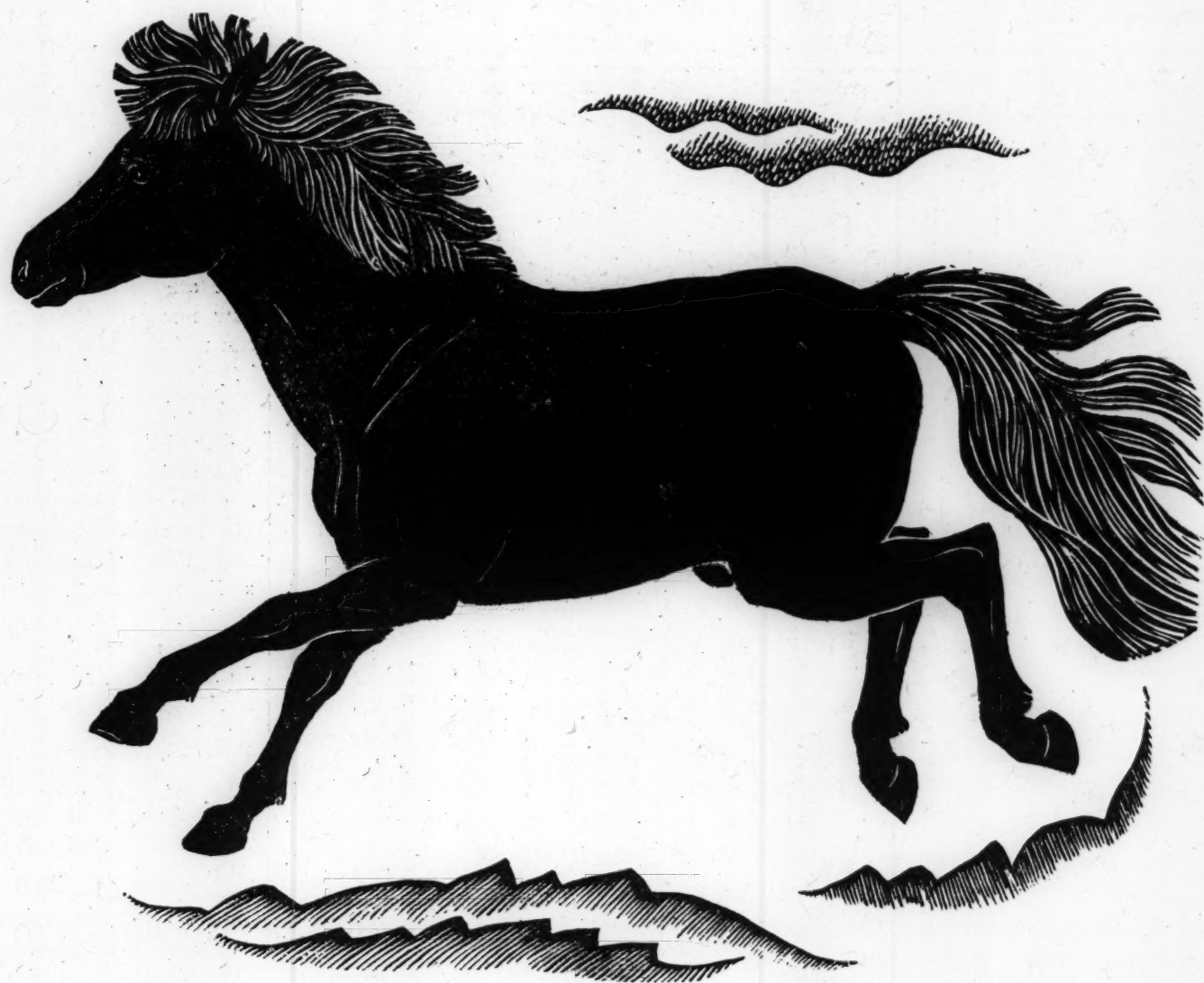
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AN ICELANDIC PONY: A Linoleum Print by Nora S. Unwin

here was fragrance: nameless sweetness, diffuse, almost imperceptible, evanescent, and tantalizing. Could I get no nearer to Spring than a sigh of her breath?

I passed the bleached bones of apple-trees, fallen long ago; and went on into the woods. Presently, I reached the brook that plunges down in a small waterfall under the wood-path and out through the skunk-cabbage pool to the pine grove. Here grew thousands of fragrant white violets among young ferns and the white stars of the wood-anemones, or wind-flowers. The skunk-cabbage leaves rose as lush as the false hellebore's. A little way on, round a turn, beyond where you must stoop to pass under the giant trunk of the maple that crashed in the hurricane, I came to the dell where the bird-foot violets grow. Once the floor of the dell was embroidered royal purple with them: now, they grow sparsely. For, if flowers have breath, it must be a fragile sweetness that could not abide the whoop of great winds. By the bird-foot violets, I cast myself down. I listened and looked.

The world of men, now, was as remote and unreal as Samarkand. Where I lay, men seldom go: except the neighboring farmer, to whom I rent grazing rights; and the hunter, whose right to enter another man's lands to slay, I deny by the common-law protection of centuries of custom. The fear of man is a terrible thing to see, through all my woods. And I, who would be the friends of my wild tenants, who never harmed one of them, am feared and hated—because of those who so uselessly invade my acres every hunting season. The thought of the hunter embitters the loveliness of spring.

Now there rose a clatter and a rapping in the birch woods—a dry rattle, a scraping; and all the trees began to move their reaching arms weirdly. Over the treetops rose a swelling sound—as if Spring were trundling a wagon there. I could hear a rumble as of heavy wheels. Then followed a sudden stillness; and there arose in the thickest the soft cheep of startled birds.

I saw no rare flowers or birds, on this walk to interview the Spring. I saw only the simple sights, heard the old familiar sounds, breathed the immemorial fragrances, that always accompany the Spring. Yet what I did feel was the stirring life around me. Surely, there was exuberance in the air: a tingle of excitement, as if every twig and blade and leaf felt the life-blood of sap mounting toward the sun; as if my very trees were sentient with some emotion akin to human joy. The insect world, bent upon its own inordinate duties, ignored me; but there was friendliness among my trees.

Where is the wild-life of Europe, the night-ingle I heard in the garden of Marguerite, the singing birds upon Olympus's rugged slopes? Or are the little boys this hour whistling to the statue of Pan in London? Ah—spring in Massachusetts! Spring in Europe! Is this the same planet that welcomes both?

So Spring whispered to me, in the interview of May Day. But—England—believe me, there will be other springs: springs there like mine here, with the naiad dancing over violets, and the little birds singing among new leaves.

DAVID CHENEY

AN EARLY TRAVELER to Iceland, Lord Dufferin, wrote in praise of Icelandic ponies that "they might be ridden safely backward down a ladder." Clever of foot and wise of head, these horses—for such they are to the Icelandic, though all others may call them ponies—are as much a part of that northern land as geysers and glaciers. Much of the business of life still depends on them, for roads have penetrated only little into the interior and are difficult to maintain because of the nature of the land.

Born on moor or fell and running wildly by the dam's side for his first year, the foal learns the ways of the land and his astuteness is native to him. Tamed easily and brought into man's service, he remains as quick and keen and resourceful as when wild. The pony is equally at home under a saddle or in the harness of a cart, drawing a plow, or bearing loads of hay on his back. He stands only to a man's chest but his back is very broad and his legs sturdy. A heavy shaggy mane falls on both sides of his short strong neck, and a magnificent tail cascades like a fountain almost to the ground. These ponies know instinctively the nature of the land and will not go where bog or lava may lie treacherously under a harmless surface. They ford swift rivers pluckily, and in places where quicksands shift daily, choose their way with skill and go wide of danger. No rider directs them where there is any doubt, but rather gives full rein, for the horse's own judgment is the rider's best means of safety. An easy thing it is to travel over a trackless moor when twenty-four hours of daylight make the distant farms clear landmarks; a different matter it becomes in the winter when equivalent hours

Waterwagon Days

The waterwagon spends its hours
Cooling the block with local showers.
Like a neighborhood god at ease
Among mechanical mysteries,
The driver waves at boys and girls
Chasing the rainbow where it curls
Through the crest of spattering mist.
He tugs a lever and with a twist
Rain and rainbow withdraw together.
He seems to enjoy the changing weather.
Along his trail of water drops
Spring perennial laughter crops!

CHARLES MALAM

A Plane View of the Incredible Amazon

LIKE A COLOSSAL discarded harp, the Amazon Valley lies at an angle across North Brazil. Its base touches the Andes, its broken frame, an immense and winding esplanade enclosing the states of Para and Amazonas and the territory of Acre, is formed on the north by the mountains of the Guianas and on the south by the Brazilian plateau.

Thousands of broken strings twist and twine in chains of rivers, streams, lakes, lagoons, in every known body of water. . . . All reach for the great central artery, itself a network of a thousand channels, the only important waterway in the world that runs from west to east. Together, as the Amazon River, the greatest hydrographic system on earth, they drain one-third of the South American continent, and, forming a mighty

show me new meanings in the part I already understand. . . .

It is advisable to sample as many of the great books as we can, for the first ones we come to may not be those which reflect us the most completely. But once we have found our author, we have only to read him over and over, and after a while to read out from him, into the authors who seem kindred spirits. When the reader has found himself in two great authors, he is fairly launched.

But the books should be read over and over. Until we have discovered that certain books grow with our maturing experience and other books do not, we have not learned how to distinguish a great book from a book. —From "The Delight of Great Books," by JOHN ESKINE. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

of darkness rob vision of its sureness. But the horse sees as well in darkness as in light and always takes his rider safely from one point to another.

In this lino-print, Nora Unwin has caught not only the sturdy grace of ponies rushing into the brisk Icelandic wind, but something of that poised and purpose which give them an air all their own and make one think of them with admiration and affection.

E. Y.

ORACION Y ALABANZA

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LA ORACION VERDADERA es el remedio para toda condición discordante. La influencia elevadora de la comunión con Dios inspira la conciencia humana con amor espiritual, y así se manifiesta el poder de Dios en los asuntos humanos.

La oración y la alabanza a Dios están unidas en las enseñanzas de Cristo Jesús. Vemos que "la súplica ferviente del hombre justo", que según el Apóstol Santiago "mucho puede" (Santiago, 5:16), incluye tanto la súplica como la afirmación, la petición como la alabanza. El corazón humilde, al volverse hacia el Amor divino, abandona la voluntad propia, y se esfuerza por expresar gracia, obediencia y bondad, al mismo tiempo alabando a Dios por los dones que sin cesar concede al hombre.

Tenemos autoridad bíblica en abundancia para la oración de súplica y de afirmación. En una de sus parábolas, Cristo Jesús ilustró el valor de la importancia de la petición continua, describiendo una escena en la cual un hombre visita a un amigo a media noche, para pedirle unos panes. El Maestro concluyó la parábola diciendo (San Lucas, 11:8): "Aunque no se levante a darle por ser su amigo, sin embargo, por causa de su importunidad, se levantará y le dará cuanto hubiere menester." Y señaló la lección al mismo tiempo con la amonestación (11:9): "Pedid, y se os dará; buscad, y hallaréis; llamad, y se os abrirá."

Al alabar a Dios por Su bondad y amor, uno encuentra salida de sus dificultades, probando que el error no es más que un sueño del sentido material, tan irreal como cualquier sueño que tengamos cuando estamos dormidos. El reconocimiento de la presencia y del poder de Dios es alabanza verdadera, y tal reconocimiento es una fuerza sanadora muy eficaz. Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana,

TRUE PRAYER is the remedy for every discordant condition. The uplifting influence of communion with God imbues human consciousness with spiritual love and thus God's power is made manifest in human affairs.

Prayer and praise to God are united in the teachings of Christ Jesus. We see that "the effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man," which, according to the Apostle James, "availeth much" (James 5:16), may include both supplication and affirmation, petition and praise. The humble heart turning to divine Love surrenders self-will and seeks grace, obedience, and love, while at the same time praising God for the gifts continuously bestowed on man.

We have abundant Scriptural authority for the prayer of supplication and affirmation. In one of his parables Christ Jesus illustrated the value of importunity or continued petition, depicting a scene in which one seeks out a friend in the night asking for bread. The Master concluded the parable by saying (Luke 11:8), "Though he will not rise and give him, because he is his friend, yet because of his importunity he will rise and give him as many as he needeth." And he pointed the lesson with the admonition (11:9), "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you."

In praise to God for His goodness and love one finds the way out of difficulties and proves that error is but a dream of material sense, as unreal as the sleeping dream. The recognition of the presence and power of God is true praise, and such recognition is a most effective remedial agency. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, makes this fact clear in the admonishment (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 495), "Let neither fear nor doubt overshadow your clear sense and calm trust, that the recognition of life harmonious—as Life eternally is—can destroy any painful sense of, or belief in, that which Life is not." Effectual prayer is the recognition of the nature of God as invariable good, and this recognition

comes through surrender of human will, as well as through steadfast affirmation of the power and availability of divine Principle.

David made use of prayer in overcoming the many difficulties that beset him. His prayers included humble petitions for grace and forgiveness, and the affirmation of the nature and power of God. Prayers such as those of the Psalmist overcome discord, thus proving the unreal and illusive nature of evil.

All inharmonies, including sickness, fear, lack, and limitation yield to righteous prayer wherein praise and supplication unite in lifting thought to the consciousness of the infinite power of good operating in human affairs. A student of Christian Science faced with lack and disease remembered the Psalmist's remedy for the ills of mortal experience and decided to make his method hers. Thereupon, she began consistently to affirm the facts of harmonious being and humbly to seek grace and understanding. Her insistence on the omnipotence of God continued in the face of material evidence to the contrary, for her surroundings seemed far from harmonious. She did not ignore the ills which appeared aggressive and which threatened prolonged misery, but rather persistently thanked God that all inharmonies are unreal. Her affirmations of Truth were Christianly scientific, based on the facts of real being as set forth in the Bible, which represents man as unfallen and perfect, untouched by the Adam-dream which seems to obscure the true creation.

Before long the student's outward circumstances changed. A member of the family, of an age at which suitable employment is claimed difficult to obtain, was called to a desirable post, and health was restored where disease had been in evidence. This student had subordinated self-will, and in the face of difficult circumstances had praised God, knowing as she did that good alone is real.

Thought cannot too often be turned to God in prayer and praise. If we are wise we shall not wait until a time of trial and tribulation to praise Him, but rather do so continually, whatever the situation, knowing that no discordant condition can separate us from the love of God. Mrs. Eddy writes (Ibid., p. 2), "Prayer cannot change the Science of being, but it tends to bring us into harmony with it." On the next page she adds, "The Divine Being must be reflected by man,—else man is not the image and likeness of the patient, tender, and true, the One 'altogether lovely'; but to understand God is the work of eternity, and demands absolute consecration of thought, energy, and desire."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.)

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Catalogue will be sent upon request

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Quincy Finds House Surplus As Predicted

Only 400 applications for 1,000 dwelling units in Old Harbor Village even with defense work

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

The Quincy Defense Council which months ago refuted Federal Government claims of a serious defense housing shortage in that city was today heard affirming a vigorous: "I told you so."

For in South Boston's Old Harbor Village, where nearly 1,000 dwelling units were taken for slum clearance purposes two months ago to be used for housing Fore River Shipyard workers, only 400 applications for accommodations have been received.

"And even those figures do not tell an accurate story of the Government's exaggerated claims about a housing shortage in Quincy," according to Edward MacEwan, President of the Quincy Chamber of Commerce, who pointed out today that presumably no more than 250 of the 400 applicants had been found eligible for residence in the Federal housing project.

Word from Housing Administrator John M. Carmody received by the Boston Housing Authority informed that body that Washington could no longer hold its newly constructed addition to Old Harbor Village vacant for priority rights to Fore River workers, which means that the project will be opened to workers in defense anywhere in the metropolitan Boston area. Failing to fill up with defense workers, the project would revert to slum clearance.

Vindication Hailed
Quincy defense organizers were jubilant this morning over the apparent vindication of the accuracy of their original reports stating that the city could take care of the housing of all Fore River workers provided the plant did not exceed its maximum quota of 22,000 employees. At present, there are approximately 16,000 workers at the plant.

The inability of the Government to obtain applicants for Old Harbor Village was attributed by the Chamber President to several factors, hinging chiefly on the use of the motorcar by workers who can now commute 10 to 50 miles between their work and home. The Defense Council has argued that Government reports of housing shortages were based too heavily upon the last World War experience rather than upon diagnosis of modern needs and modern facilities for individual transportation.

On the other hand, 85 per cent of the workers now employed at the Fore River plants live within 10 miles of the plant, which Mr. MacEwan considered "economically sound." Defense plans, he said, should use workers within their operating area in so far as it is possible to relieve local unemployment. The Quincy shipbuilders, he said, have gone even farther than by accepting thousands of local boys for apprenticeship courses.

Local Council Defended
While Mr. Carmody declared that he was "disappointed" since the Authority had "gone out of its way to make the Old Harbor Village homes available" Mr. MacEwan said that "Quincy had gone out of its way to organize a thoroughly efficient defense council upon whom the Federal Government can and should rely for authoritative opinion."

"We were the first in the State to set up a registered home service bureau," said Mr. MacEwan. "We were the first to survey local housing needs in the face of a defense emergency. Now we are first to vindicate local prestige in the eyes of Government housing agencies."

He insisted that private enterprise had started to meet the challenge of the housing emergency with a vigorous building program. But the program tapered off somewhat, he said, when the Government offered its South Boston housing project for defense workers. "Private business hesitates," Mr. MacEwan declared, to risk its capital in competition with the Federal Government.

Weather Predictions
By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN	FAIR	WARMER	COLDER
TONIGHT			
TOMORROW			
COLDER	FAIR	WARMER	RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; not quite so cold tonight as last night; warmer Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight about 55 degrees.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Considerable cloudiness and warmer tonight and Tuesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Tuesday; not quite so cold tonight; warmer Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B	New Orleans	A	B
Boston	57	67	New York	58	70
Chicago	57	72	San Francisco	61	72
Denver	46	58	Los Angeles	59	73
Kansas City	65	85	San Francisco	62	72
Los Angeles	72	89	San Francisco	62	72
Miami	83	93	Washington	59	75
Minneapolis	43	53			

A—30 a. m. D—3 p. m. P—8 p. m.
B—Maximum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston
Monday, 7:32 p. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Tuesday, 7:54 a. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Light at vehicles by 8:32 a. m.

Unitarian Leader



Dr. Frederick May Eliot
President of the American Unitarian Association, which is holding its 116th annual May meetings in Boston. [Story on Page 15.]

Suspect Gives Himself Up In Gaeta Slaying

On of the most important murder cases in the history of Massachusetts crime—a case with wide political ramifications—apparently was about to be cleared up today when James F. Preston of East Boston suddenly surrendered himself to District Attorney William J. Foley.

Until Preston walked unrecognized with counsel into Suffolk County Court House he had been the object of what was officially described as an intensive nationwide search for the murder in 1937 of Louis C. Gaeta of Revere, Mass., gangster, bookmaker, and operator of enterprises associated with the underworld, for which he stands indicted.

The shooting of Gaeta in broad daylight in Revere in November of that year was followed almost immediately by a series of investigations by local, county, State and Federal officials, all of which led down various trails but few which produced the concrete results for reform predicted at the time.

Governor Orders Probe
The investigations began three days after Gaeta was slain when, as flags in Revere flew at half mast during his funeral, Boston Police commenced a probe of the general crime and gambling situation in Revere at the order of the then Gov. Charles F. Hurley.

With the State, through the Governor, concentrating upon the broad aspects of the law enforcement situation in Revere, the District Attorney's office and Attorney General Paul A. Dever specialized on the solution of the crime itself.

A nationwide alarm was broadcast nine days later, Dec. 1, for the arrest of Preston. On the 6th, Preston was indicted for the Gaeta murder but meanwhile had disappeared. He was not seen again for 3 1/2 years until this morning when he walked into Mr. Foley's office in the company of his counsel, Timothy F. Callahan.

Meanwhile, Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell—pointing out that Preston was indicted as a result of a special investigation by former Attorney General Dever—declared that Preston had given himself up through a special agreement.

Result of Negotiations
Preston surrendered, Mr. Bushnell said, as a result of negotiations between counsel, the District Attorney's office, and State Detective John Dempsey. Mr. Bushnell stated that no commitments were made to Preston to effect his surrender.

Preston was taken directly to Mr. Foley's office, then sent to Charles Street Jail. He will be brought into court tomorrow, Mr. Foley's office said, for the reading of the indictment against him for first-degree murder. Then he will be returned to the Jail and held until he is again brought into court to plead, probably Wednesday or Thursday.

Events Around Greater Boston
Free public lecture on "Alaska Indian Art" by Frederick R. Pleasant. At the Institute of Geographical Exploration, 100 Huntington Ave., Cambridge, at 8 p. m. Round Table meeting of the Field and Forest Club. Motion pictures of excursions and outings, colored slides of wild bird life, and a colored motion picture of wild life, will be featured. At Joy Street, Boston, at 8 p. m. Social hour and dancing at 9:30 p. m. Admission, 25 cents. Concert presentation of Brahms' "Requiem" by the Community Choral Society of Framingham. Soloists, Cedric Hastings, baritone, and Beatrice Hunt, soprano. Edward P. Gilday, Director. At the Grace Congregational Church, Framingham, at 8 p. m. Open to the public, free.

Tuesday
Open Garden Day of the Milton Garden Club. Arrangement of flowers for home decoration and an amusez sans frais features of visiting day Mrs. Roger

It Takes The Apple 'Dumpling'

Three feet in diameter is the width of tree the Massachusetts State College tells about.

Exploring the Newz

By the Staff
Competition has reached a new mark, according to news of the latest interest to pomologists at Massachusetts State College. Reports of Massachusetts apple trees as much as three feet in diameter have been received by those engaged in the horticultural study of fruit trees. Such news has been enough to make them declare a contest, with any tree over three feet wide eligible to be entered.

Harvard's Holden Chapel, third oldest building in the Yard, has an interesting history. Built in 1744, it was used for morning and evening prayers from that date to 1766 and from 1769 to 1772. Since then it has served variously as military barracks, College lumber room, fire engine house, amphitheater, museum, lecture room, and auditorium for student orators. Referring to its British donor, a Harvard graduate called it "a solitary English daisy in a field of Yankee dandelions."

Boston is a beautiful city partly because of the many trees along its streets.

Carrying forward his program of keeping Boston beautiful and making it more so, Park Commissioner William P. Long has just planted about 5,000 trees in Boston, he tells us. About 2,500 are replacements, and the others are new plantings. Older trees like East Boston have many replacements. New streets in West Roxbury and Dorchester, and also Gainsborough Street in the Back Bay, have had new planting. The new Huntington Avenue will be lined with European Lindens when it is finished, the Commissioner says. In this year's planting he has used Lindens, Norway Maples, Poplars and English Elms.

Hundreds of replacements are made necessary by public carelessness in backing automobiles into young trees or otherwise spoiling them. Preserving Boston's trees is one way everybody can help improve the City.

If your yard or garden seems to have too many of those short-tailed, sharp-winged, metallic-plumaged birds known as starlings it may be due to the number of insects on your trees. Clarence Anson, a tree surgeon of Westfield, N. Y., reports that after trying to discourage an over-abundance of these birds from settling in certain forested areas he finally hit upon the idea of removing certain insects (he didn't say which kind) from the trees and the number of starlings quickly diminished. Mr. Anson believes that any other method of reducing the number of birds is a waste of time and money.

The beautiful starling, first introduced into the United States from Europe in 1890, is a well-known co-worker with the sparrow in keeping the streets of eastern cities free of waste. However, it has not yet reached the Midwest in any considerable numbers. In a small town in western Kansas a starling was recently on public display for several days before a traveler identified it.

Recent clear weather with an absence of clouds has brought many amateur astronomers out into the yard and onto the rooftops these nights to see what the bright skies have to offer in the way of stars. Prominent among the planets visible is Venus who lights her lamp low in the West soon after the sun has set. Gigantic Jupiter and ringed Saturn are accompanying Old Sol to bed these nights so are lost to view in his reflected glory. The red flow of Mars may be seen by early risers in the eastern sky.

Familiar constellations in prominence include the star cluster of Hercules rising about 8 p. m. in the eastern sky. Leo directly south at an angle of 45 degrees and Orion dropping toward the horizon at sunset.

Nearly overhead and slightly to the southeast, Vega is low in the eastern skies and Regulus twinkles like a gem set in the handle of the sickle in Leo.

Bringing Messages to P. T. A. Congress



Three Leaders Among the 3,000 Delegates
Left to right: Mrs. Ellen Walker of Tuscaloosa, Ala., State Chairman of Councils; Mrs. E. R. Edwards of Florida, Ga., District Director and Vice-President of the Georgia Congress; Mrs. H. A. Nedom of Tulsa, Okla., President of the Tulsa High School P. T. A.

Sheriff Talks on His Office

You and Your City
Today's interview is with Sheriff Frederick R. Sullivan of Suffolk County, who was appointed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in November, 1939, and subsequently elected, to replace former Sheriff John F. Dowd, now a fugitive from justice.

By Garda Brown Wise
Formerly Executive Secretary of the Boston League of Women Voters
One could wish that the elusive Mr. John F. Dowd could be brought back from the limbo into which he disappeared, not only that he might stand a fair trial, but also that he might see some of the changes that have been wrought in the Charles Street Jail. How were these improvements made? That brings up the first question we asked Mr. Sullivan.

"Exactly what does my department do? Well, there are three different phases," he said. "First, as Sheriff, I am a member of the Court House Commission for the care and maintenance of the Suffolk County Court House. This is an unpaid board of three. We meet once a week with the superintendent and department heads to discuss light, heat, personnel, and other subjects."

"What is the second part of your job?"
"Supervision of the operation of the courts. I appoint all the court officers, subject to the approval of the majority of the members of the Superior Court. There is another group of Deputy Sheriffs—those who serve civil writs—whom I appoint without approval. They are paid on a fee basis."

Likes Appointive Phase
"Do you care to state whether you believe that your own office should be elective or appointive, Sheriff?"
"Yes," said the Sheriff. "I can speak freely because I have held the office in both ways—first as an appointed and secondly as an elected Sheriff. I prefer the latter. I like to put my whole administration before the people and let them decide. After all, they decide in the end, anyway, for they elect the men who choose the recipients of appointive positions."

"Do you mind if we agree to disagree on that point?"
"Not at all," said the Sheriff. "Now for the third part of my duties—the Sheriff is the jailer. There is one Deputy Sheriff, and 80 employees in all. Our primary function at the Suffolk County Jail is to hold people awaiting trial or on appeal to a higher court."

"I suppose there are differences as compared with houses of correction where they deal solely with sentenced prisoners?"
"Yes. We can't, for example, make men work, as they are in a house of correction. Of course, a few volunteer for activity of some kind."

"What is the proportion of sentenced men to those awaiting trial?"
"About one-third are sentenced. They are sent here when their sentence is 2 1/2 years or less. The offense is usually a minor misdemeanor. They are sent either here or to Deer Island for short sentences."

"What is the average prison population?"
"About 266. Our big problem is the rapid turnover. Thirty-five or forty go in or come out every day. This means that no long range rehabilitation program can be established. However, fair treatment, with maximum safety, is essential, particularly as the majority of the cases are men who have not been proved guilty."

"How many women are there?"
"The proportion is about 25 to 75. There are relatively speaking more women sent here because no women are sent to Deer Island."

Legislative Group Visits Deer Island Reformatory

A first-hand study of conditions at the Deer Island House of Correction was undertaken today by the Legislative Committee on Public Welfare.

A group of committee members visited the institution today in connection with a bill calling for State operation of the Deer Island House of Correction which is before the committee for action.

The measure, a perennial proposal on Beacon Hill, was sponsored by the Boston Taxpayers Alliance. Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, has said that State operation of the institution, now maintained by the City of Boston, has favorable aspects, but he had not definitely committed himself to the proposal. Mr. Lyman some time ago submitted to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin a report in which he sharply criticized conditions at Deer Island and made numerous recommendations for improvement.

Since submission of the report made after an investigation requested by the Mayor, Mr. Lyman has watched the institution carefully, it is understood. He is still reported to be dissatisfied with the institution.

Host to the group of Legislators was Joseph P. Donahue, City Commissioner of Penal Institutions, who took his guests on a detailed inspection of the institution, and had them for luncheon in his dining room. He expressed approval of the plan to have the State take over Deer Island, saying it would relieve the City of a financial burden.

Mayor Tobin is known to subscribe to this view.

P. T. A. Conference Under Way As Delegates Hear Saltonstall

Continued from Page 1
community planning and for the type of service for children which we have long advocated."

Plans Proposed
Methods of keeping "out of politics" the distribution of Federal funds for equalizing educational opportunity were proposed by the Board of Managers in adopting the Congress's legislative program.

The Board of Managers approved the Congress's long-standing position favoring Federal aid to education but amended this portion of the program to include these suggestions for the distribution of funds:

"Appointment of an independent bi-partisan commission solely responsible to the Congress of the United States" with "distribution on a basis of need, such need to be determined on the basis of established facts which shall serve as the foundation for a specific formula for apportionment."

The P. T. A. further went on record as encouraging maximum opportunity for State and local educational problems, and for maximum local and minimum Federal control in the case of spending Federal funds.

The inclusion of the amendments relating to the distribution of funds was made, according to Mrs. Mary T. Bannerman of Washington, D. C., legislative chairman of the P. T. A., "in the light of the different opinions expressed at a recent hearing on the Federal aid bill now before the United States Senate."

Legislative Program
The legislative program was also extended by the Board of Managers to include the following item: "Endorsement of emergency legislation to provide community services for education, recreation, health sanitation, etc., such legislation to be safeguarded as to the basis for granting funds and the amount to be spent on administration."

The legislative program also includes "continued support of legislation to abolish compulsory block booking and blind selling of motion pictures" and continued effort for ratification by the States of the Child Labor Amendment "notwithstanding the Supreme Court decision upholding the constitutionality of the Fair Labor Standards Act."

Mrs. A. H. Reeve of Philadelphia, first International President of the International Federation of Home and School, was elected Honorary President of the National Congress in the morning session today, and Miss Ellen Lombard, of Washington, D. C., parent education consultant, U. S. Department of Education, was elected Honorary Vice-President.

Program Stressed
In her President's Address, delivered at the opening general session, Mrs. Kletzer stressed the basic quality of the present three-year P. T. A. program. "The Child and His Community." "The rapid developments of the past six months, far from causing us to think that we need to make adjustments in our program to deal with emergencies, have proved its worth and importance," she said.

Correlating community effort, appraising community needs and

Text of the message from President Roosevelt read at the opening session of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers at the Hotel Statler, Boston, by Mrs. William Kletzer of Portland, Ore., President of the Congress:

THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington
My dear Mrs. Kletzer:
It is with pleasure that I send this message to the representatives of millions of parents and teachers who are to assemble in Boston to review past achievements and to get inspiration and encouragement for further efforts in behalf of the children of the Nation.

The character of a community depends not only upon the effectiveness of the home and the guidance and care parents give their children at home, but also upon the quality of instruction and guidance the teachers give them in school.

The home and the school then bear a joint responsibility to their children to point the way for the development of high moral standards and social integrity both by precept and by example.

I urge you to impress upon all parents and all teachers that they find more effective means and devices for co-operating in this vital task.

In the crisis of affairs of the Nation it is of the utmost importance that parents and teachers plan a definite program for the development of character in their boys and girls who will in a short time be men and women holding responsible positions and making far-reaching decisions for the Nation.

Very sincerely yours,
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Georgia Woman P. T. A. Chairman

Mrs. Robert A. Long of Atlanta, Ga., President of the Georgia Congress of Parents and Teachers, was named Chairman of the State President's Conference of the 45th Convention of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers yesterday.

Mrs. F. Russell Lyon, Chicago, was elected Vice-Chairman, and Mrs. H. S. Klein, Huntington, W. Va., Secretary.

Others elected:
National Chairmen's Conference—Mrs. George E. Calvert, Oklahoma City, Chairman; Mrs. Arch J. West, Salt Lake City, Utah, Secretary.

State President's Club—Mrs. Luther R. Putney, Springfield, Mass., President; Mrs. C. H. Turner, Redondo Beach, Calif., Vice-President; Mrs. Joe A. Wessendorff, Richmond, Texas, Secretary-Treasurer.

Three N. E. Students Tufts Prize Winners

Winners of the ninth annual Tufts College Prize Scholarship competition have just been announced by President Leonard Carmichael. Three students in New England, one from Pennsylvania, and two from New York have been selected by the committee after competitive examinations given this year to 1,150 students.

The President's Message

Birth Control Test Brought Step Nearer

Public vote on the birth control question approached one step nearer today as the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, in an advisory opinion held that the question is a secular one, not religious, hence is legally included in the scope of the Initiative Petition recently filed by some 45,000 voters with the Legislature.

The Legislature had asked the Court's opinion as to whether the law which excludes matters affecting religious beliefs and practices from the privileges of Initiative Petition didn't apply in this instance.

The Court unanimously today held that "Religion is not a factor in its application, and if it is approved by voters it will not interfere with the freedom of any person within its scope to act in strict accordance with his religious views."

This means that the Legislature will now consider the Petition which calls for repeal of the Massachusetts law forbidding medical doctors from prescribing contraceptives for married women.

If the Petition is denied by the Legislature, the law provides that the addition of 5,000 signatures to the Petition places it automatically on the next ballot, which would come next November.

However, it is known that former Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, acting for William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, is considering taking an actual test before the Supreme Court on the religious issue. Since today's opinion was advisory, it would not necessarily bind the court in actual trial.

The petition, circulated by the Mother's Health Council of Massachusetts, was signed by many prominent Protestant church leaders, educators and members of the medical profession. At a hearing on April 3 before the legislative committee on public health, the Rev. Dr. Frederick May Eliot, President of the American Unitarian Association, said the present law "imposes on all of us a regulation of one church contrary to American principles."

Business Sessions Are Opened By Unitarian Group

Business sessions of the 116th annual May Meetings of the American Unitarian Association opened in Boston today with approximately 1,000 Unitarians from all parts of the United States and Canada attending.

The sessions today followed the opening of the annual meetings yesterday with an anniversary service in Arlington Street Church, and other events.

Numerous activities of the various Unitarian groups were reviewed at business sessions throughout today leading up to a public meeting under the auspices of the General Alliance and Laymen's League to-night in the auditorium of the Arlington Street Church.

Dr. Charles R. Joy, Unitarian Service Commissioner for Europe, will talk on service in war time. This will be his first public appearance since his return to the United States after several months abroad.

During the forenoon the Ministers' Wives Association heard a talk by another European Commissioner, Mrs. Waitstill H. Sharp, who spoke off-the-record at the home of Mrs. Frederick May Eliot, wife of the President of the American Unitarian Association in Cambridge.

At a meeting of the Ministerial Union in King's chapel during the forenoon, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Eliot spoke in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of a famous sermon "The Transient and the Permanent in Christianity" delivered by Theodore Parker at South Boston, May 19, 1941.

The following officers of the Ministerial Union were elected for the coming year:

President: The Rev. Frank O. Holmes of the First Congregational Society of Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Vice-President: The Rev. Raymond B. Briggs of the First Unitarian Society, Minneapolis, Minn.

Secretary-Treasurer: The Rev. Elbridge F. Stoneham of the First Congregational Parish in Canton, Mass. (Unitarian.)

Executive Committee: The Rev. E. Burdette Backus, All Souls' Unitarian Church, Indianapolis, Ind.; the Rev. Payson Miller, the First Unitarian Congregational Society of Hartford, Conn.; the Rev. Delos W. O'Brien, First Unitarian Society of Wilmington, Del.; the Rev. Frank E. Smith, First Unitarian Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.; the Rev. Jacob Trapp, First Unitarian Society, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Member, Board of Directors, American Unitarian Association: The Rev. William B. Rice, "The Dover Church," Dover, Mass.

Personnel Committee, for three years: the Rev. Leslie T. Pennington, The First Parish in Cambridge and The First Church in Cambridge, Mass.

Advisory Committee on Placement, for three years: the Rev. Richard W. Seabode, Westminster Unitarian Society, Providence, R. I.; the Rev. Roy B. Wintersteen, First Congregational Society of Exbridge and First Congregational Society (Unitarian) of Mendon, Mass.

\$15,798,546 British Aid Reported by Red Cross

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP)—The American Red Cross said that its war relief aid for nations in Europe and the Orient totaled \$35,015,599 on May 1, of which \$15,798,546 had been sent to Great Britain.

In the Springtime . . .



Defense

A New England campaign to recruit pilots for the United States Army Air Force was underway today.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts and all other New England governors have issued proclamations establishing this week as "Flying Cadet Week" to increase interest in the flying service.

Refresher courses to groom young men without two years of college training for the examinations for flying school candidates were getting underway through New England today. Courses for 17 Bay State communities were scheduled to start tonight, with an expected enrollment of "several hundred," according to first Corps Area officials. More than 200 young men are already enrolled in such courses in Connecticut, and similar programs are getting underway elsewhere in New England.

On Boston Common, a big rally was held at noon today at which the combined energies of public officials, army executives, and society figures of Greater Boston were devoted to stimulating popular interest in the flying service.

Maj. Willis S. Fitch was master of ceremonies, and the speaking list included Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill. Distributing pamphlets and information regarding enlistment were Miss Joan Griess and her sister Miss Ann Griess, Miss Polly Cotter, Miss Peggy Benedict, Mrs. Robert M. Love, Mrs. Hugh Bancroft Jr., and Miss Diana Bird.

As a grand climax to the week, an "Avians" Flying Cadet Ball is scheduled to take place at the Hotel Somerset next Friday evening with a galaxy of high-ranking army and navy officials as well as members of Boston society in attendance.

As the 13-week refresher courses got underway, Major General James A. Woodruff, Commanding officer of the First Corps Area, announced the area is "making progress" in boosting enrollment of flying cadets.

Although enrollments lagged considerably below quota during the winter, they have picked up recently to meet the goal of 140 men a month, his headquarters stated.

This quota, however, will shortly be expanded "several-fold" as the result of the recent increase in the nation's quota to 30,000 new cadets, a year, officials said.

Acting to increase enrollment among college men, who do not have to take any but a physical examination for enrollment if they have had two years in college, Maj. Gen. Woodruff today announced assignment of air officers to 11 New England colleges for two weeks beginning May 24.

These officers are assigned to promote and organize college units of 20 men each. The men will go as units to Maxwell Field in Alabama and to Kelly and Randolph Fields in Texas for the flying courses.

Colleges included are the College of the Holy Cross, Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Northeastern, Suffolk Law School, Tufts, University of Maine, Yale, University of New Hampshire, Dartmouth and Brown.

The 13-week refresher courses for non-college men and freshmen in college which begin to-night in Massachusetts are sponsored by the State Department of Education. They will cover Boston, Cambridge, Brockton, Fall River, Fitchburg, Framingham, Greenfield, Haverhill, Lawrence, Lowell, New Bedford, North Adams, Salem, Springfield, Worcester, Lynn and Haverhill.

Draft Calls—Two selective service calls—both small—may be ordered in June and July, Major Gen. J. A. Woodruff, commanding the First Corps Area, announced today.

One call will be to "round out" negro units and the other—in July—will enlist men for replacement training centers.

General Woodruff said he did not know whether the calls would be for all New England states. The dates and quotas will be determined later, he added.

Dog Draft—Wanted: One pup, not pedigreed, to act as barracks mascot of the 198th Regimental Band at Camp Edwards, Falmouth, Mass.

Tech. Sergt. Harvey W. Scott, in a letter to the Wilmington, Del., Journal says members of the band need "a pooch to help keep up the spirits."

Any owner who is willing to have his dog "drafted" into army service is asked to communicate with Sergeant Scott in care of the 198th Regimental Band, Camp Edwards, Mass.

The 19th is one of Delaware's Federalized National Guard regiments.



Colorful Ceremony at Wheaton

The Queen of the May comes to Wheaton College in Norton, Mass. Above is the Queen and her court on the campus. Lower picture shows Miss Evelyn M. Fay of Southbridge, as the "Spirit of Wheaton," crowning Miss Mary K. Friedeman of St. Paul, Minn., as May Day Queen.

Hearings Started on Aliens Rounded Up in the N. E. States

Hearings began today in four New England cities against aliens charged with being illegally in the United States, John F. Mulcahey, New England Director of the Federal Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, said today.

The arrest came as the result of questioning several thousand aliens throughout the district during the week end. The detained "visitors" have been summoned to show cause why they should not be deported, Mr. Mulcahey said.

Mr. Mulcahey announced this morning that several aliens had been arrested in New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine, following earlier reports of roundups in the three southern New England states.

Mainly Germans and Italians, the group of aliens included Greeks, Belgians, Canadians, Scandinavians, and Poles. Questioned as to whether there were any English seized, Mr. Mulcahey refused to make any comment.

Most of the aliens were seamen but several were employed in other occupations. All were recent arrivals.

Activities of the Immigration inspectors and all other law enforcing agencies in Massachusetts centered in nine cities. These were Lynn, Brockton, Springfield, Worcester, Lawrence, Haverhill, New Bedford, Fall River, and Boston.

There were no women among the group of aliens seized, he said, refusing to disclose the number of arrests made by the officers.

This was the first roundup in New England although two arrests were made earlier last week in this area at the request of New York Immigration authorities.

These consisted of two Germans apprehended in Marblehead, Mass., who were taken to New York immediately.

The hearings are being conducted in Portland, Hartford, Providence, and Boston. It is expected they will be held all week. The hearings will determine the status of those taken into custody. Reports will be forwarded to Washington, however, to determine what action shall be taken.

Several aliens, mostly seamen surrendered voluntarily at the East Boston immigration station today. Mr. Mulcahey announced. Explaining that there were "a few" in this group, he declined to say how many, or to divulge the number of aliens taken into custody over the week end. Each person is entitled to a private hearing with benefit of counsel.

Mr. Mulcahey said he would request deportation warrants from the Department of Justice in Washington. Observers recalled, however, that few such warrants have been carried into action under present conditions, and assumed the aliens might be interned in this country.

Acting simultaneously throughout New England, in co-operation

with local and State police and members of the Canadian Border Patrol, inspectors of the Bureau of Immigration began their round-up of aliens early Saturday night. By early Sunday afternoon the law enforcement officers, numbering several hundred, had completed their raids.

The aliens, most of them seamen, were seized in restaurants, lodging places, hotels, clubs and some private homes. Illegal entry, illegal residence and failure to register were some of the reasons given for taking the aliens into custody. The remarks of Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, however, were believed by many to be pertinent. While the round-up was in progress, the Attorney General, speaking in an "I Am an American" program, said, "what has happened abroad teaches us to scrutinize with care 'tourists' and recent arrivals of uncertain antecedents."

Most of those detained, said Mr. Mulcahey, are regarded as "floaters, men who are comparatively new arrivals in the United States."

Quarters for aliens taken into custody around Boston were provided in the East Boston detention station, recently enlarged by nearly 100 beds and auxiliary equipment. Deportable aliens will be sent to the United States concentration camp for deportables at Camp Missoula, Mont., to remain there until they can return to their native lands, officials believed.

Although agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation did not take part in the dragnets, they had been busy for several weeks, it was learned today, on preliminary investigation.

In Providence, more than 400 policemen were reported assigned to the round-up, questioning hundreds of aliens. Canadian Border Patrolmen worked in Connecticut with local, State and Federal agents in the same work.

Acting School By 'Barnstormers'

A school for professional acting, opening in early July, is announced by the Barnstormers of Tamworth, N. H. The director will be Jan Ullrich, long active in the New York theater and in Hollywood, who is now director of performances at the Leland Powers School in Boston.

Reformed Church Relief Includes Cash, Clothing

ALBANY, N. Y., May 19 (AP)—The General Synod of the Reformed Church in America has sent more than \$40,000 and 3,000 tons of clothing to British and Belgian war refugees, the Rev. W. E. Compton, Stuyvesant, reported.

The 135th session of the Synod will be held June 5 at Holland, Mich.

Americanism Events Draw Great Throng

With idling boats bobbing on the peaceful Charles, and the Esplanade like the quiet City bathed in sunshine, a throng of 12,000 persons celebrated at the Hatch Memorial Shell yesterday afternoon the joy and privilege of being American citizens.

There was a pageant of American historical events by the WPA Community Recreation Project, in this observance of "I Am an American" Day. There were speeches. With massed flags lending color to the scene and a huge chorus assembled in front of the Shell, the vast audience sang the national anthem.

But the spectacle was swept to a vibrant climax when Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, distinguished conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and newly-naturalized American citizen, spoke humbly and briefly of the privilege of citizenship, then turned to the full orchestra gathered for the first time in the Shell, and directed it in several numbers beginning with Irving Berlin's "God Bless America" and ending with the "Star-Spangled Banner."

As the audience listened respectfully and apparently moved, Dr. Koussevitsky said: "When I realized my life and work belonged here, I felt that I could and should become an American citizen. I believe there is no country today where the freedom of life, that vital factor of happiness for humanity, is preserved; where art—and especially musical art—is so deeply appreciated, and the importance of art in relation to life is so well understood. Indeed, I am proud of this great nation, and proud to be an American."

Urging his hearers to accept cheerfully the responsibilities of American citizenship, Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts called on them to "combat unceasingly those unfriendly influences in our midst which seek the ruin of our institutions. Beware of foreign intrigue even when it emanates from the land of your birth. Let not unpatriotic teaching in academic places, nor intellectual anarchy deceive you."

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin cautioned against taking American citizenship too much for granted, and hailed the action of Dr. Koussevitsky, who was twice decorated by a Russian czar as well as by other governments, in becoming an American citizen as a splendid demonstration of the value of citizenship.

The celebration was arranged by the City Bureau of Americanization.

REA Aid in Maine

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP)—The Rural Electrification Administration has announced an allotment of \$101,000 to the Denny's River Electric Co-operative, Inc., Meddybemps, Maine.

Boston Hospitality Awaits National Advertising Session

Advertising men and women from all parts of the United States will converge on Boston the last week in May for the thirty-seventh annual convention and exposition of the Advertising Federation of America.

The convention theme this year is "Advertising—its Service to Democracy Today" which will accent various special programs and addresses by nationally known figures.

The convention will assemble in Boston Sunday, May 25, and will continue through Thursday, May 29. In 1936 when the Advertising Federation held its convention in Boston, about 1,500 attended. No prediction as to attendance this year has been made as yet. Headquarters will be at the Hotel Statler.

As in previous Boston conventions, the Advertising Club of Boston has prepared an elaborate entertainment program which assures traditional New England hospitality together with gay functions and pleasant social occasions for all.

Banquet and 'Town Meeting'

An important part of the convention is the annual banquet and ball to be held Monday evening, May 26, in the Hotel Statler ballroom. This is regarded the social highlight of the convention. Grove Patterson, editor of the Toledo (Ohio) Blade will speak on "Our Responsibility to Democracy."

Another feature of the convention will be an advertising "Town Meeting" which also comes on Monday. On this occasion four nationally known men in business, advertising and public relations work will discuss: "How Can Advertising Best Serve Democracy Today?"

The nationally known radio moderator, George V. Denny, Jr., will serve as moderator in the special program to be held at the general session. Mr. Denny will conduct the meeting as he does the weekly "Town Meeting of the Air" and there will be opportunity for the audience to participate, asking questions of the speakers.

Dr. George H. Gallup, of the public relations firm of the Continental Can Company, Hartford, Conn., will participate in the program with Mr. Denny.

New Features Arranged

Two new features are planned for the Club activities program at the convention this year. One is the holding of an open Brunch session Sunday morning, instead of the usual closed session.

Another is the holding of a brief business meeting on Monday morning, to bring Club members and delegates up to date on the Federation's program with instructions as to official duties and responsibilities.

The open Brunch session sponsored by the Council on Women's Advertising Clubs, will present Miss Ellen Hess, editor, Tide magazine, whose recent talk before the Advertising Club of Boston on the place and responsibilities of advertising in the present world emergency, has aroused wide interest and requests for a return engagement. Men will be invited to attend this session, to hear Miss Hess.

The first big event of the convention will be the reception and musicale in the Statler ballroom Sunday evening when Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, and others will address the advertisers.

Following the reception there will be a reunion of the Old Guard in the Statler Georgian Room in celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the start of the Truth-in-advertising movement which originated at Faneuil Hall in Boston at the convention of 1911.

Address by Chairman

The general program for the convention this year has been worked out by a committee under Clarence Francis, honorary chairman, president of the General Foods Corporation.

Monday, the 26th, being the first business day of the convention, will be featured (in addition to the Town Hall program) with the keynote address by Paul Garrett, chairman of the board, Advertising Federation of America; Vice-President and Director of Public Relations, General Motors Corporation.

Tuesday, as in past years, will be devoted to the main business of the convention, with many groups holding separate roundtables in the varied field of advertising. This will include a consumers luncheon at 12:15 p. m. in the ballroom of the Copley Plaza, featuring three addresses on the relationship of the advertiser to the consumer, to the producer, and the U. S. Army's problem of providing "three million meals a day."

The latter talk will be given by Mary I. Barber, assistant in the War Department in Washington.

Conferences on Tuesday

Other conferences on Tuesday include the following: Direct advertising conference, house magazine conference, the foreign press association of New England closed meeting, industrial advertising conference, newspaper advertising conference, and others.

As a part of the newspaper advertising session, Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire will talk on "The United States Foreign Policy and Its Effect on the Future of Newspaper Advertising" at a meeting sponsored by the New England Advertising Executives Association, which is holding its annual spring luncheon in the Hawthorne Room of the Parker House at 1 p. m., Tuesday. All visiting newspaper advertising executives are invited.

The Public Utilities Advertising Association will hold its meeting on Monday and Tuesday.

Three Shopping R's

RELAX comfortably in your favorite armchair. Tuck your feet up, and settle down leisurely to

READ the advertising columns in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Check the advertisements carefully, and examine their worth, before you rush off to

REAP the rewards in true values, in Specials, in "sure-fire" buys . . . thus saving your temper, your feet, and the family bank account!

You will find that the columns of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR are filled with savings and sound shopping investments. They are well worth reading every single day.

Cronin Defense Collapses Under Pressure—College Golfer Shows Unusual Promise

Red Sox Shorthanded For Series With Detroit Club

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having dropped four straight to Cleveland and Detroit, the unpredictable Red Sox early today faced the threat of all slumping pennant contenders—they were in danger of leaving the first division. By winning yesterday's series opener at Fenway Park, 6-5, in 11 innings, the Tigers stretched their own victory streak to four contests, took over third spot in the race and pushed the locals into a fourth-place tie with the New York Yankees.

The Red Sox are doing their best to forget the past week. Almost everything happened. They were within reach of first place when the Indians arrived in town, but were sliding when they left. Instead of sweeping the three-game Cleveland series and presenting Hub fans with the American League leadership, they dropped all three to the hustling visitors from the West.

Defense Slumps

On top of that, Manager Joe Cronin lost a couple of infielders and a pitcher for indefinite periods. Jack Wilson was struck on the arm by a line drive in the Cleveland series. Bobby Doerr injured a leg the same day and Tommy Carey—replacement for Doerr—was injured a finger in the Detroit opener. The Boston defense was bad enough with the slick fielding Doerr in there, and there is no telling what will happen now. Bob will probably hurry back, even though handicapped in his running.

Failure to stop the flying Indians was a heavy disappointment to Cronin, as well as to the fans. Joe was confident that his club's continued successes at home, where the left field barrier is short, would be enough to halt the pennant-conscious westerners. But with the pressure on, the Red Sox handled the ball as if it were hot, while the Indians retained the spark which has transformed them into a flag-bound outfit. Cronin's pitching has been far

better than expected, but the defense has turned collapsible. It collapsed again yesterday in the 11th inning, with Dick Newhouse holding his own in a relief duel with Al Benton. Errors by Cronin and Sammy Hale, the substitute second baseman, handed the Tigers a pair of gift runs. Even if one of these errors had been averted, the Sox would have stayed in the game. In the last of the 11th, Jimmy Foxx smashed his fifth home run of the season. But the damage had been done.

It may be a break for the Sox that they are still playing the Tigers, who are just ahead of them in the standing. Wins today and tomorrow will leave the locals in sole possession of third place when the St. Louis Browns come to Fenway for the start of a two-game series on Wednesday. Cronin already has two double-headers with the club managed by Fred Haney, because of washed out dates when the Sox were in St. Louis earlier in the month.

Dahlgren Homers

The big event of the week for the Braves was the capturing of a series from the Cardinals. At a time when the Redbirds were moving in on the National League leading Dodgers, the Stengelmans walked into Sportsman's Park and took two out of three from Billy Southworth. One of them went 12 innings and was broken up by Babe Dahlgren's three-run homer. The Babe has been a streak hitter for Stengel. Just the same, he has produced five four-baggers and driven in 21 runs.

Lloyd Warner is hitting for the Braves and probably will bob up in a starting berth at any moment. With his nine hits in 17 official tries today, the former Pittsburgh

Alabama Star Signed With Boston Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIVERSITY, Ala.—Mars "Pete" Lewis, sophomore pitcher-outfielder on Alabama's baseball team, announces that he has signed a contract with the Boston Red Sox of the American League.

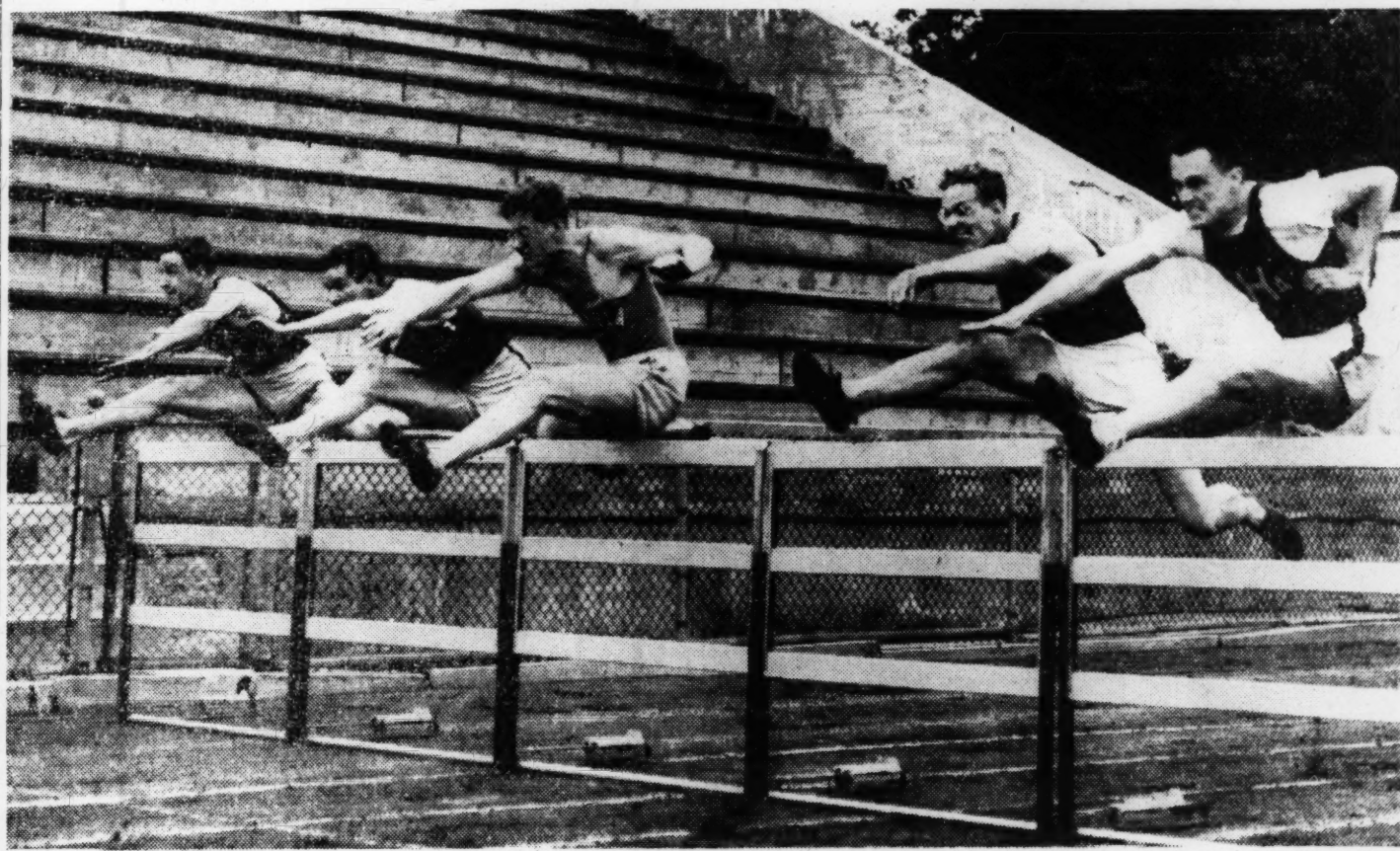
Lewis stated that he would probably be optioned to either Scranton, of the Class A Eastern League, or to Louisville, of the Double-A American Association. He is to report to one of the two teams this week.

Winner of six games in Alabama's drive to its second-straight Southeastern Conference championship this season, Lewis was considered one of the brightest prospects ever to play for the Crimson Tide—premier SEC champions. A lanky right-hander, the Little Rock (Ark.) youth was just as valuable as a hitter as he was out on the pitching rubber.

Lewis played centerfield when not pitching, batting in the cleanup spot. He finished the season with an even 400 batting average, collecting 34 hits out of 85 times at bat in Alabama's 22 games, driving in 20 runs and scoring 25.

In signing with the Red Sox, Lewis joined a list of former Crimson Tide athletes who have made a name in professional baseball that includes: the Sewell brothers, Joe and Luke, Biggs Stephenson, Lena Styles, Ike Boone, Andy and Sydney Cohen, Max Rosenfield, Freddie Singleton, Jack Minter Hayes, Jim Tabor, who is now playing third base for Boston, and numerous others.

Taking First and Second in Hurdles



PRINCETON, N. J.—One hundred and twenty-yard high hurdles: Left to right—Don Donahue, Harvard; Adams, Penn; McCaffrey, Columbia; Longmire, Princeton, and Loren MacKinnay, Harvard. Donahue won the event and MacKinnay took second to pile up points in behalf of the Crimson.

outfielder was sporting a fine .529 average. In every game he has gone to the plate as a Bostonian, he has made at least one safety. He came up with five out of seven in St. Louis and had a perfect day at Cincinnati on Sunday—two for two.

Every time a trade rumor appears in the camp of the Braves, Max West's name is involved. The latest one has Maxie going to the Reds for Mike McCormick and possibly Whitey Moore. If this deal is going to break, it probably will today or tomorrow, before the Braves leave Crosley Field.

Trading Overshadows Races

Briefs . . . Player trading overshadowed the pennant races during the past seven-day period . . . The American League shut its eyes while the Tigers bought Rip Radcliff from the Browns . . . Does this mean the end of the no-trade rule for the championship outfit? . . . It was a historic week in the lives of the Deans . . . Dizzy retired from active competition and Paul was sold to Sacramento by the Giants . . . Jimmy Dykes also hung up his glove, and Van Mungo took a bus for the minors . . . The Reds bought Ernie Koy from the Cardinals . . . The Giants signed Dick Bartell for infield insurance . . . Rick Ferrell landed with the Browns again in exchange for Vern Kennedy.

Dennie Galehouse became the pitcher of the week by turning in a one-hitter at Washington . . . Strange what these pitchers can do after they leave the Red Sox . . . Brooklyn and Cleveland played in the World Series of 1920.

Will history repeat? . . . Jimmy Foxx hasn't made an error this season . . . After Jim Tobin and Joe Sullivan had been pushed around by the Reds yesterday, Tom Earley of Roxbury went in and blanked the league titleholders with five hits in 5½ innings . . . Jim Tabor's homer, his fourth,

went into the right field end of the grandstand—a new experience for him . . . Jim is 99-100 per cent a pull hitter, to left.

Barney McCosky didn't come to Boston with the Tigers . . . He was injured in a recent series at Chicago . . . "I Am An American Day" was observed yesterday throughout the big leagues . . . There was marching, flag raising and singing . . . Joe Dobson made his first start of the season this afternoon for the Red Sox, with Joe Junior watching from a box behind the dugout . . . Buck Newsom, Paul Derringer and Buckie Walters, three big names in pitching a year ago, are having their troubles this spring . . . The Tigers may miss Greenberg, but they still are potent at the plate . . . Mullin and Harris, the rookie outfielders, are hitting for Del Baker . . . Both swing lefty.

Baseball Games

Today

National League
New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at Cincinnati.
(Only games scheduled.)

American League

St. Louis at New York.
Detroit at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

Tomorrow

American League
Chicago at Washington.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at New York.
Detroit at Boston.

National League

Brooklyn at Chicago.
New York at Pittsburgh.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Av.
Cronin	80	20	34	1	25	.362
Di Maggio	106	22	39	0	21	.312
Williams	72	12	25	3	14	.347
Newsom	106	22	39	0	21	.312
Pearcock	34	4	11	0	6	.324
Doerr	68	7	20	0	4	.294
Tabor	107	11	30	1	21	.284
Doerr	100	16	28	4	20	.284
Doerr	93	22	35	2	20	.284
Spence	68	7	16	0	3	.235
Fox	31	3	7	0	3	.226
Carry	3	2	1	0	1	.666
Finney	51	8	13	0	5	.255
Hale	8	1	1	0	0	.125

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Av.
Waner	15	3	9	0	2	.600
Conner	12	2	6	0	2	.500
Monroe	114	13	32	1	10	.281
Muller	111	16	30	2	13	.269
Rowell	112	14	28	2	13	.250
Hassett	8	2	2	0	1	.250
Waner	8	2	2	0	1	.250
Dahlgren	106	15	25	5	21	.236
West	89	13	19	0	10	.213
Berres	55	2	11	0	0	.200
Sisti	23	7	13	1	6	.178
Mast	26	4	1	0	0	.154
Maeshi	46	5	6	0	3	.130
Greenp	5	0	0	0	0	.000
Wietmann	5	0	0	0	0	.000

Municipal Golf League

	Points	For	Against
D. W. Field	28	8	44
Happy Valley	12	19	20
Green Hill	12	19	20
Fresh Pond	13	18	23
St. Hood	11	20	25
Ponkapog	11	25	25

Results May 18
Happy Valley 14½, Fresh Pond 3½.
D. W. Field 18, St. Hood 5.
Green Hill 10, Ponkapog 8.

Results May 18
Fenway Park, 7 P. M.

ORASELLO

RED SOX vs. DETROIT

Seals at Filene's Men's Store—Hub, 2195

Fenway Park—Ren. 6322

Sports Around the Hub

Huskies to Meet Wildcats

The University of New Hampshire, now favored to win the New England College Conference Baseball championship behind the steady pitching of Irving Karels, comes to Brookline tomorrow afternoon for an important game with Northeastern University at Huntington Field. If the Wildcats win this one, they are practically shoo-ins to take the title, for the league schedule closes this week.

Should, however, the Huskies take this contest, there would be a triple tie for first among New Hampshire, Northeastern and Rhode Island, and Coach Herb Gallagher's boys are determined to make that happen. Herb's choice for mound duties at present is Frank Crole, the Belmont sophomore who has been the Huskies' most dependable hurler so far.

If the Huskies win tomorrow, the championship of the league will hinge upon the last two league games on Saturday—New Hampshire and Maine, and Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Tomorrow's contest will be the first of seven for the local teams. On Thursday the Huskies will play at Harvard and on Saturday at Tufts. Tomorrow Harvard will play an Eastern League game at Dartmouth while Tufts will be host to Brown. On Saturday also Harvard will travel to Worcester to meet Holy Cross, while Boston College will be host to Amherst. Boston University has closed its season.

In college baseball over the week end, Harvard lost to Princeton 6-4 after holding a 4-3 edge until the last of the eighth . . . Freddie Keyes, Harvard captain, committed three errors at short while Pitcher Mort Madsen made a fourth . . . All four mistakes figured in Tiger runs.

In a pitcher's battle at Tufts Oval, Medford, Ollie Olsen of the Jumbos gave but two singles to defeat Boston University 1-0 . . . Boston College lost to Providence 12-9 . . . Northeastern scored in every inning but the third and sixth in defeating Connecticut 16-11 at Storrs . . . A second game was rained out.

Tufts won its second eastern intercollegiate track and field championship at Worcester Saturday as Eddie Dugger and Walter Hall combined to take five first and two second places for 31 of the Jumbos' total of 43½ points. Connecticut was second and Colby third. Dugger won the 100-yard dash, the high hurdles, and the broad jump, and took second in the 220-yard dash. Hall won the low hurdles and the 440, and took second in the high hurdles. One other first for Tufts was recorded by Warren Price in the high jump.

M. I. T.'s track team lost a close

Bay State Golf League

Points—

	Points	For	Against
Marlboro	29½	18½	110
Woburn	29½	18½	110
Riverside	29½	18½	110
Salmon	29½	18½	110
Maynard	29½	18½	110
George Wright	18	18	0
Wildwood	18	18	0
Brookline	19	19	0
Ponkapog	19	19	0

Match postponed to May 25.

Results May 18

Maynard 9½, Ponkapog 2½.

Brookline 9, Wildwood 3.

Salmon 2, Woburn 1.

Marlboro 2, George Wright 5.

Norfolk County Golf League

Points—

	Points	For	Against
Blue Hill	35	15	20
Sharon	31	17	14
Franklin	25	23	2
Norfolk	25	23	2
Furnace Brook	14½	14½	0
Franklin	12½	32½	20

One match postponed.

Results May 18

Blue Hill 10, Franklin 2.

Sharon 7½, Furnace Brook 4½.

Eastern Intercollegiate

Baseball League

Points—

	Win	Loss	P. C.
Cornell	4	2	.667
Dartmouth	3	3	.500
Princeton	3	3	.500
Yale	3	3	.500
Pennsylvania	3	3	.500
Harvard	3	3	.500
Columbia	2	2	.500

Results May 17

Princeton 6, Harvard 4.

Yale 4, Cornell 3.

Columbia 12, Penn 1.

Coach Predicts Sophomore Will Take Two More Titles

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For the first time since 1936 a sophomore is the New England intercollegiate golf champion, and if the predictions of his coach are true he will be the New England champion for the next three years.

Twenty-year-old Larry Murphy of Holy Cross is the new champion, and he won his title at Oakley Country Club Saturday as he fashioned a 36-hole total of 146 to lead a field of 28 by two full strokes.

According to Coach Murphy, the Crusader coach, Murphy is more than likely to duplicate the feat of his last great pupil golfer, Willie Turnesa, who captured the championship first as a sophomore in 1936 and then kept right on winning it in the two succeeding tournaments.

Four Out of Six

Added to Turnesa's accomplishments, Murphy's victory marks the fourth time in six tournaments that the Whittier Cup has been won by a Holy Cross golfer. With such a record there may be much in what Donnelly claims.

Larry, a curly-haired, smiling youngster, originally came from Utica, N. Y., but much of his golfing experiences have occurred in New England. His chief feat before Saturday was when he captured the La Salle Academy (Providence, R. I.) golf team to the State championship two years ago.

In winning the winning title, Murphy saved his best round for the last. He qualified Friday with a 78, played his first round Saturday morning in 74 and then went around Oakley in the afternoon in 72. His afternoon round would have been better if he had not faltered on the 16th hole, where he took a six, for he started the incoming nine with three birdies in a row.

Runner-Up

Runner-up for the championship was Irving Karels of Brown, a former Rhode Island intercollegiate champion. Karels shot a 77-71-142 to lead Richard Durkin of Amherst (76-71) by one stroke. Alex Gustafson of the University of Connecticut, who won the medal in Friday's qualifying round and who also set the pace with a 72 in the first round of the championship Saturday morning, played his second round in the downpour Saturday afternoon and kited to a 78.

The team championship was taken by Amherst with a four-man total of 306, just one stroke better than the totals scored by Dartmouth and Brown. The second-place tie was broken in the first round Saturday morning when Brown shot another 307 to Dartmouth's 321. Amherst tied Harvard for the team championship.

Cherokee Indian Lacrosse

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Passing through Great Smoky Mountain National Park recently enroute from Baltimore to Chattanooga, Birmingham, and Tusculum, a motor party happened upon the Cherokee Indians of North Carolina. It was about three o'clock in the afternoon, and it was noticed that most of the redmen—and redwomen—were standing around what appeared to be a recreation field watching a chosen few of their number playing a peculiar game and shouting wildly.

Being by birth a Baltimorean, it was not long before the writer discovered that the game was lacrosse—played not as it has been developed comparatively recently by Eastern colleges and clubs, but in its aboriginal form, known to the Cherokees since the pre-Columbian era as "baggatway."

Easy to Recognize

While the game varies in detail from the type of play best known in colleges and clubs of Maryland, it is easily recognizable as the forerunner of the modern game. The goal consists of two shafts

between which the ball is driven, as in polo. Each player uses two sticks and the ball—about the size of a golf ball—is caught between them. The sticks are made of wood, in one piece looped in such fashion that the handle is actually made by the placing parallel of both ends; the net is of barbed wire, so that the stick lacks the resilience and "scooping up" power of the modern racket.

The ball may be carried in the hands if caught above the knee, and even in the mouth. This gives the ball carrier much more freedom, and he may run and twist toward the goal, waving his sticks around and pushing aside all would-be interference. The game has few rules, and is consequently very rough.

Teams are composed of groups from different villages of the Cherokee reservation. There is no time limit to the game, the team first smashing a total of 12 goals winning. After the game we talked with the reservation's athletic director, who coaches the territory's four teams and referees the contests. He said that some of the young redskins want to learn the modern game and have an All-Cherokee team challenge the University of North Carolina stickmen every spring.

Retained Old Game

But they will not let supplant the aboriginal game now in vogue, as the battle scars of "baggatway" are reminiscent of the old days when whole tribes would play the game against each other with goals five miles apart and the field through vales, over glens, and across burnt swamps—when an all-night-long "ball-play-dance" would feature the ceremonies preceding hostilities.

For the early records of lacrosse—named by white discoverers who likened the instrument of play to a bishop's crozier—disclose that it was second only to war in the interest of the eastern tribes, and was played with vim, vigor, and verve all up and down the Appalachian highlands from Quebec to Alabama.

Eastern League

PHILADELPHIA, May 19 (P)—Eastern League standings, including games of Sunday, May 18:

	Win	Loss	P. C.
Williamsport	15	10	.600
Wilkes-Barre	16	11	.593
Scranton	12	12	.500
Reading	11	14	.441
Hartford	9	17	.347
Albany	9	17	.347
Springfield	9	17	.347

Metropolitan Golf League

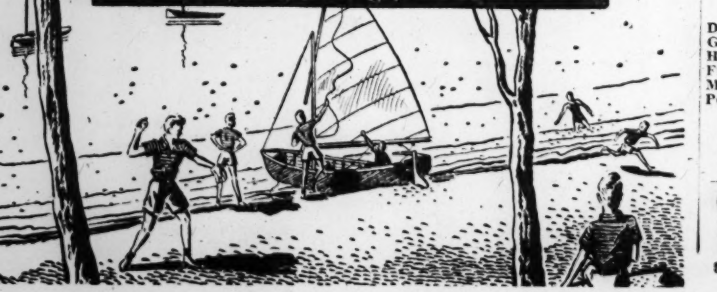
	Points	For	Against
Thorn Lea	32	11	21
Salem	31	12	19
Trappala	21	21	0
St. Paul	21	21	0
Tedecore	21	21	0
South Shore	21	21	0
Bellview	21	21	0
Framingham	10	28	18

Results May 18
Thorn Lea 2½, Salem 1½.
Trappala 2, Bear Hill 5.
Framingham 3, Bellview 5.
South Shore 8½, Tedecore 3½.

Camping is fun

and it leads boys and girls to great achievements

What happy days are camping days! Filled with interesting things to do—swimming, mountain hiking, riding, baseball, crafts, tennis, theatricals, and music—camping provides opportunity for enrichment and progress. Selected camps of recognized standing advertise in The Christian Science Monitor on The Children's Page, Mondays, and The Young Folks' Page, Thursdays. Write to them for information.



LeTourneur Again Breaks World Motor-Paced Bicycle Record With 108.92 M. P. H.

Frenchman Breaks Own Mark Over Measured Mile Course

Pacific Coast Sidelines

BULLETIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Just before this column was dispatched word was received that Alfred LeTourneur, the diminutive Frenchman, who pedaled his auto-paced bicycle over a measured mile last week at 99.91 m. p. h. to establish a world's record, went over the same course at the unheard of bike speed of 108.92 m. p. h. He was paced by Ronny Householder with a midjet car.

LOS ANGELES—The day that all of this city's sports fans have been looking toward for several months will come next Saturday. It is the first annual Los Angeles Coliseum Relays which will attract 100 of America's outstanding track and field athletes as well as 144 boys representing the fastest runners from 35 high schools and junior colleges.

First and Only Time

The teams which have in previous competition proved to be the best in the country—Michigan, Indiana, Texas, California, Drake, and Southern California—will be united for the first and only time this year.

Among the championship performers who will participate in the open events are Hal Davis, national 100- and 200-meter sprint king; Carlton Terry, Texas, Drake, and Kansas relays 100-yard dash champ; Billy Brown, L. S. U. versatile star and sprint specialist; Fred Wolcott, national and N. C. A. A. hurdles champion; Pete Owens, Texas Relays high hurdles winner, and Bob Wright, of Ohio State, Butler, and Chicago relays, and Western Conference indoor high hurdles champ.

Field event stars will include world's record smasher in Cornelius Warmerdam, national pole vault champion; Les Steers, national champ in the high jump, and Bill Stewart, runner-up to Steers for the national title two years ago.

This small list of contestants will illustrate the high caliber of the meet. Broken records on this day will be the rule rather than the exception. It's going to be a great meet—or have we already indicated that?

The faltering Hollywood Stars baseball team should perk up now. For the first several weeks of the season the Twinkles seemed to be going great guns, except for several minor slumps, but recently they have steadily slipped back down the list until at this writing they are tied with the lowly Los Angeles Angels in fifth position. Which isn't good.

Outright Purchase

Determined to do something about it, Business Manager Oscar Reichow negotiated an outright purchase of Al Piechota, right-handed pitcher, from the Boston Nationals.

Piechota, whose birth record is listed at Aloysius Edward but who answers much more readily to Al or Pie, cost the Stars \$7,500. On a previous visit to the Coast he won nine and lost four with Portland in 1937. The property of the New York Yankees at that time, he was recalled in 1938 and sent to Kansas City where he was even with the boards that year by winning 10 and losing a like number. The following year he chalked up 16-7 record and Boston bought him for \$20,000.

In the opinion of this column,

Connie Mack Honored on 'Day'



Wide World

Veteran Manager Congratulated

PHILADELPHIA—Connie Mack, president-manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, receives the congratulations of Judge Keneaw Mountain Landis, commissioner of baseball (left), and Will Harridge, president of the American League (center), during the celebration of Connie Mack Day at Shibe Park Saturday. The celebration, at which many of Mack's old players as well as his present team and well-wishers took part, marked the Grand Old Man's fifty-eighth anniversary of entrance into organized baseball.

Week-End Sports In Brief

By the Associated Press

KANSAS CITY—George Dawson wins Heart of America amateur golf championship, defeating Johnny Goodman, 3 and 2, in 36-hole final.

FRESNO, Calif.—Bob Peoples, Southern California, sets new American javelin throw record of 234 ft. 3 1/2 in. at West Coast Relays.

MINNEAPOLIS—Archie Harris throws discus 174 ft. 1 in. for new American record; also wins discus to lead Indiana to surprise team victory in Big Ten track championships.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Billy Brown wins three events, places fourth in another and runs on winning relay team, scoring 17 of team's 49 points as Louisiana State wins Southeastern Conference track title.

WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—Duke beat by double-winning Mott Storer, beats out North Carolina for Southern Conference track championship.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—John Gelston Smith, Des Moines, I., sets national interscholastic record of 21.9s. for 200-yard low hurdles.

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Chicago North Y. M. C. A. beats Houston (Texas) Y. M. C. A., 15-12, 16-14, for National open volleyball ball title.

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Harvard varsity crew remains undefeated, whipping Navy by a half length with Pennsylvania third in Adams Cup regatta, setting course and regatta record of 8:24.2 for mile and three quarters.

BOSTON—Harvard retains Wright Cup and Eastern College 150-pound rowing title by beating Princeton, M. I. T., Columbia and Penn in American Henley Regatta.

MARIETTA, Ohio—Rutgers Varsity wins Dad Vail Trophy for third consecutive year, defeating six small-college crew rivals.

SYRACUSE—Strong finish carries Syracuse varsity eight to victory over M. I. T. by a foot and a half in two-mile race.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Paul Derringer, Reds—Pitched seven-hit ball and fanned nine to lead Cincinnati to victory over Detroit, 5-4, in 10th inning.

Taft Wright, White Sox—His four hits, one a double, paced 10-5 defeat of Senators.

Johnny Mize, Cardinals—Single with bases loaded in ninth beat Phils.

Tom Ferrier, Athletics—Turned in four-hit relief pitching job, only one man reaching second, to halt Indians' streak.

Ace Adams and Walter Brown, Giants—Collaborated on seven-inning shutout as team came from behind to nip Pirates, 5-4.

Lefty Gomez and Joe Gordon, Yankees—former hurler six-hit-ter, latter drove in five runs with homer and single against Browns.

Larry French, Cubs—Scattered Dodgers' nine hits to triumph in spite of poor support.

Al Benton, Tigers—Three-hit relief hurling enabled Detroit to outlast Red Sox for 6-5 victory in 11th.

Texas League

DALLAS, May 19 (AP)—Official Texas League standings, including Sunday's games:

College Polo

Results May 17

Penn Military 9, Yale 7, Princeton 10, Army 9.

Harvard Captures Eastern Sprint Title Without Doubt

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, May 19 (AP)—The college oarsmen clear the decks this week for the best tests at Poughkeepsie and New London.

With Saturday's Harvard-Cornell-Syracuse triangular test at Cambridge (Mass.) and a couple of minor events, the 1941 "sprint" season will come to a close. From then until late June, the brawny lads who tug on the oars will have nothing to do but wind up their academic chores and accustom themselves to rowing four miles instead of two or less.

So far as the sprint is concerned, the championship is Harvard's without even an argument unless the Crimson should meet defeat next Saturday. In that case the title could go to almost any varsity eight that wanted to claim it, with Princeton as the No. 1 bidder against Harvard.

Set New Marks

So far this spring, Harvard has beaten Princeton, otherwise undefeated, Massachusetts Tech (twice), Boston University, Navy and Pennsylvania. In winning the Adams Cup from Navy and Penn at Annapolis Saturdays, the Crimson varsity rowed the mile and three quarters course on the Severn in 8:24.2 despite rain and rough water. That established new records for the course and the regatta by more than a half minute and was by far the speediest performance.

At that, Harvard finished only a half length ahead of the light but courageous Navy eight. Penn was three lengths behind and outclassed. The Crimson also took the Adams Cup junior varsity race while the 150-pounders stayed at home to win the Joe Wright trophy and the eastern lightweight championship at the American Henley Regatta in course record time of 6:40 for the mile and five sixteenths. Princeton, M. I. T., Columbia and Penn trailed Harvard home.

Strong Favorite

Off that record Harvard should be a strong favorite to whip Yale, whose season has been mediocre, in their annual four-mile tussle at New London, June 14. Any last-minute direct comparison between the two was washed out this morning, when the already once-postponed Yale-Cornell-Princeton regatta for the Carnegie Cup had to be cancelled because of continued rough water on Cornell's Lake Cayuga.

The Yale and Cornell 150-pounders, however, were able to row a mile and five-sixteenths on sheltered Cayuga inlet, too narrow for three boats, with Yale the winner in 6:48 to Cornell's 6:48.2. Princeton did not send a lightweight boat.

Poor Outlook

Since Harvard doesn't row at Poughkeepsie, there's some doubt that any eastern crew will be able to give Washington a real argument in the intercollegiate championship race on the Hudson June 25. Princeton's record is best so far but the Tigers got nowhere in their first effort over the four-mile route last spring. Cornell, second last year, got off to a bad start. Syracuse, beaten by Yale, came back to whip Cornell but was barely able to edge out M. I. T. by a foot and half in their two-mile dual race on choppy Onondaga lake Saturday.

Tech, returning to the Hudson

Did You Know?

The third baseman of Chicago's famous Tinker-to-Evers-to-Chance infield was Harry Steinfield.

Billy Brown Heading For World Marks

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 19 (AP)—Billy Brown, Louisiana State University's blond streak of lightning, has cinders in his shoes—red hot ones!

The Baker, La., speedster, who fell just short of world record time in 100 and 220 yard dashes last week on a soggy Birmingham track, thinks he may yet become "the world's fastest human" and he is flying to Los Angeles, Calif., this week end to try.

World Record

Brown, participating in the Southeastern Conference track championships here Saturday, was clocked at 9.5s. for the 100 and 20.6s. for the 220—one-tenth and three-tenths off the recognized world standards. He also won the broad jump, placed fourth with a six-foot high jump and led off for L. S. U.'s near-record mile relay team.

He had hoped to set a world record, this once "baby" member of the 1936 United States Olympic team, but a thunderstorm balked him. The lanes he drew for his final springs were puddled from rain to finish from a downpour an hour earlier. The track was slow.

Other Chances

But he'll have other chances. In addition to leaving Wednesday for Los Angeles to participate May 24 in an All-Star meet at the Coliseum, he expects to take part in the National A. A. U. National Intercollegiate, and U. S. C. invitational meets this summer.

After those events he will continue his running career, possibly concentrating on the 220 yard and quarter-mile instead of the 100 and 220 yard sprints.

Marine Corps

Brown, an Olympic hop-step-and-jumper at 16, has specialized in sociology during his college studies. Lacking a half year for his degree, he hopes to complete this in the L. S. U. Department of Education.

The national emergency may alter his plans. He indicated he would volunteer for the Marine Corps if his selective service number should come up within the next few months.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Travis, Washington, .308; Cronin, Boston, .282. Runs—J. D. Magglio, New York, 30; D. Di Maggio and Fox, Boston, 27. Runs batted in—Keller, New York, 32; Gordon, New York, 31. Home Runs—Chicago, 45; Tronks, Cleveland, and Cramer, Washington, 44. Doubles—Keller, Cleveland, 13; five players tied with 11. Triples—Travis, Washington, 5; four players tied with 4. Home Runs—Heath, Cleveland; York, Detroit; Johnson, Philadelphia; and Gordon, New York, 7. Stolen Bases—D. Di Maggio, Boston 6; Cronin, Chicago, 5. Pitching—(Five or more decisions)—Feller, Cleveland, 7.2; Milner, Cleveland, 5-2.

National League

Batting—Vaughan, Pittsburgh, .366; Slaughter, St. Louis, .355. Runs—Hack, Chicago, 25; Brown, St. Louis, 24. Runs batted in—Ott, New York, 26; Camilli, Brooklyn; Moore, St. Louis, and Nicholson, Chicago, 24. Hits—Slaughter, St. Louis, 42; Brown, St. Louis, 40. Doubles—Mize, St. Louis, 12; Danning, New York, 10. Triples—Mize, St. Louis, 4; Vaughan, Pittsburgh, 4. Home Runs—Ott, New York, 8; Camilli, Brooklyn; Frey, Cincinnati; Hand, Cincinnati; and Cooper, St. Louis, 4-1. Pitching—(Five or more decisions)—Casey, Brooklyn, 5-0; Cooper, St. Louis, 4-1.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three Leaders in Each League)

Player, Club, G, AB, R, H, Pct. Travis, Senators, 21, 113, 25, 45, .398. Cronin, Red Sox, 24, 88, 22, 38, .382. Keller, Yankees, 22, 84, 22, 42, .383. Slaughter, Cardinals, 22, 84, 22, 42, .383. Jukes, Yankees, 28, 100, 14, 35, .350.

Home Runs

American League: Ott, Giants, 8; York, Tigers, 7; Camilli, Dodgers, 7; Johnson, Athletics, 7; Nicholson, Cubs, 6. National League: Frey, Cincinnati, 7; Hand, Cincinnati, 7; Casey, Brooklyn, 5-0; Cooper, St. Louis, 4-1.

Runs Batted In

American League: Ott, Giants, 26; Gordon, Yankees, 31; Moore, Cardinals, 24; York, Tigers, 30. National League: Camilli, Dodgers, 24; Nicholson, Cubs, 24; Frey, Cincinnati, 24; Hand, Cincinnati, 24; Casey, Brooklyn, 24; Cooper, St. Louis, 24.

American Association

CHICAGO, May 19 (AP)—Official American Association standings:

Newark, 18, 10, .607. Montreal, 17, 11, .607. Buffalo, 17, 11, .607. Rochester, 17, 11, .607. Syracuse, 17, 11, .607. Baltimore, 17, 11, .607. Toronto, 17, 11, .607.

Interstate League

PHILADELPHIA, May 19 (AP)—Interstate League standings, including games of Sunday, May 18:

Results May 17

Northeastern 10, Bates 35. West Point 110, Rutgers 18. Dartmouth 47, New Hampshire 47. Yale Fr. 87 1/2, Harvard Fr. 47 1/2. Gettysburg 77, Dickinson 48. Nebraska 34, Iowa State 57. Notre Dame 91 1/2, Marquette 39 1/2. N. Y. U. 93 1/2, Manhattan 41 1/2. St. Francis 90, Syracuse 44 1/2. Rochester 74, Union 52. Springfield 62, Brooklyn 43. Triangles Meet: Western 87 1/2, Trinity 38 1/2, Hamilton 37 1/2.

College Tennis

Results May 17

Princeton 10, Yale 5. Dartmouth 6, West Point 3. St. Francis 12, Drew 2. Columbia at Cornell, rain.

College Lacrosse

Results May 17

Williams 6, New Hampshire 4. Johns Hopkins 10, Maryland 3. Princeton 5, West Point 2. Dartmouth 18, Yale 9. Harvard 8, Penn State 6. Rutgers 14, C. C. N. Y. 2. Syracuse 10, Union 6. Harvard Fr. 7, Yale Fr. 2. Cornell Fr. 6, Penn State Fr. 2.

College Golf

Results May 17

Yale Fr. 8, Harvard Fr. 1. Penn State Fr. 8, West Point Fr. 1. Cornell Fr. 8, Penn State Fr. 1.

St. Louis Within One Game Of First-Place Brooklyn

By the Associated Press

Leo Durocher and his Brooklyn Dodgers are discovering this isn't going to be the kind of National League race where you can take anything for granted. The Brooks, who never do things in less than straight which hoisted them into first place. Then came an 11-inning defeat in Pittsburgh, and Durocher decided it was a good time to break up his combination.

In Chicago yesterday he stuck Pete Reiser back in the lineup in place of Jimmy Wadell, who'd been leading the club with a .370 average; benched Dixie Walker in favor of right-handed hitting Joe Vosmik, and—the Dodgers blew a 7-4 decision to the Cubs. With the St. Louis Cardinals, meanwhile, shading the Phillies, 6-5, that left Brooklyn only a game in front of the Redbirds.

Even Durocher's pet pitching star, fast-baller Whitlow Wyatt, lost his effectiveness for once, since he was lifted opening day for a pinchhitter in his losing effort against the Giants. Wyatt had started seven times and netted seven victories allowing a total of only 11 enemy runs.

But this time, though Ducky Medwick ran his hitting streak to 17 straight and Cub errors made all of the Dodger runs gifts, Chicago got the jump in the first inning and never was headed. Wyatt finally was knocked out in the seventh, while Larry French survived his mates' fielding lapses to take a nine-inning hit.

For the Cards, Jimmy Brown was the big hitter with three singles and a double off the Phils' Lefty Lee Grissom. But it was Johnny Mize's single with the bases loaded in the ninth that secured the deciding run. The Cards had to pay a goodly price for the triumph though, for Catcher Walter Cooper was shelved for probably six weeks.

New York Streak

Back in third place the New York Giants ran their winning streak to four straight by beating the Pittsburgh Pirates, 5-4, the Terrymen getting three in the seventh to win after the Bucs had made the most of six bases on balls to get all their runs in the first two frames.

Meanwhile, Paul Derringer, getting his third win of the year, hauled the Cincinnati Reds out of their longest losing streak in more than 300 games. Two handy singles by rookie Chuck Aleno dove-tailed with Derringer's seven-hit, nine-strikeout pitching for a 4-3 defeat of the Boston Braves after six losses.

Most of the day's hitting, and all of the day's homers, occurred in the American League. The lowly Philadelphia Athletics set the key-note by clubbing rookie Dorsett and two Cleveland relief pitchers for 16 hits and a 10-3 verdict. That ended the Tribe's victory string at five straight.

White Sox Win

The second-place Chicago White Sox and the New York Yankees got 16 safeties apiece. The Sox, headed by Taft Wright, got four runs in the first and five in the last three innings to rout the Washington Senators, 10-5. All of the Yankees hit safely, Joe Gordon clouting a three-run homer, to back up Lefty Gomez's six-hit pitching for a 12-2 thumping of the St. Louis Browns. Even Gomez got two hits.

The Detroit Tigers, who seem to be recovering from Hank Greenberg's departure, won their fourth in a row, though they had to go 11 innings to do it. Two unearned runs were the margin of a 6-5 triumph over the Boston Red Sox, who got one back when Jimmy Foxcroft clouted a homer in the last of the 11th, but couldn't get to relief pitcher Al Benton for any more.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

International League

Rochester 8-2, Montreal 7-1. Buffalo 11-3, Toronto 3-4. Jersey City 4-4, Newark 3-1. Syracuse 3-7, Baltimore 2-8.

American Association

Toledo 2-0, Louisville 1-9. Minneapolis 6-1, Milwaukee 3-3. Kansas City 3-4, St. Paul 3-1. Columbus 7-5, Indianapolis 4-4.

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento 2-0, San Francisco 6-3. Seattle 9-3, Hollywood 2-3. Oakland 5-1, Portland 1-6. San Diego 4-2, Los Angeles 3-5.

Texas League

Houston 11-1, Oklahoma City 3-5. Dallas 5, Shreveport 3. Tulsa 12, San Antonio 3. Beaumont 8, Fort Worth 4.

Southern Association

Birmingham 8-6, Atlanta 2-7. Knoxville 9-10, Memphis 3-2. Nashville 5-10, Memphis 3-2. Chattanooga 7-6, Hartford 4-3.

Eastern League

Empire 4-3, Albany 3-8. Springfield 11-3, Scranton 4-6. Binghamton 2-2, Williamsport 4-0. Winoona 6-3, Hartford 5-4.

Southern Association

Atlanta, May 19 (AP)—Official Southern Association standings, including Sunday's games:

Atlanta, 20, 17, .811. Nashville, 19, 16, .811. Knoxville, 18, 19, .811. Chattanooga, 17, 18, .811. Memphis, 16, 19, .811. Birmingham, 15, 22, .811. New Orleans, 13, 23, .811. Little Rock, 10, 23, .811.

Where To Dine

LAWRENCE, MASS.

Tea Room, Candies, Ices

CONFECTIONERY CO.

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Puritan Ice Cream Stands

57 Hanover Street, Tel. 4307

897 Elm Street, Tel. 4910

Concord, N. H. 19 N. Main Street

Lawrence, Mass. 401 Essex Street

Portland, Me. 566 Congress Street

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Hobby Home Helpings

Rice Varick COFFEE ROOM

Opposite Manchester & Common

The Mayflower Luncheonette

BEER—NO GOOD FOOD?—YES

PRICES—RIGHT

1055 ELM STREET

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

NEW YORK, May 19 (P)—Leading stocks had difficulty in keeping on their feet in today's market.

Among stocks a shade higher occasionally — were Anaconda, Kennecott, Phelps Dodge, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Baltimore & Ohio, American Telephone, Standard Oil (N. J.), General Motors, Glenn Martin, and Montgomery Ward.

Supported in the curb were Calamba Sugar, American Gas, Creole Petroleum, N. J. Zinc, and Sunray Oil.

cently have enjoyed better prices in the bond market sold off by speculations in a thin market today after it became known the railroad workers would ask by June 10 wage increases aggregating \$168,000,000 annually. Treasury talk of a revision of the excess profits law did not help the situation.

Some demand, at slightly better prices, was displayed for a few Latin Americans in the foreign government list. Berlin City 6s slumped 12 points in the first transfer since early January.

WASHINGTON (AP)—In an effort to speed defense production,

Officials explained that the system, called the defense supplies rating plan, was intended for use of manufacturers who do an "off-the-shelf" business calling for immediate deliveries on orders.

Under present practice, such a manufacturer could not obtain the priority on steel until he had received a defense order for his product.

Officials said that the present system of individual priority certificates would be continued and the new plan was intended to supplement it only in the case of cer-

CHICAGO, May 19 (AP)—On outburst of buying whirled wheat prices upward for net gains of 3

Wheat had been about a cent lower earlier in the session. As a result, the abrupt advance carried quotations around 4 cents above the early lows in a rise so swift that prices were mared up as much as a cent without intervening sales.

electrolytic spot 12.00; export, las N. Y. 1.00-12.00. Tin steady; spot and nearby 22.25; forward 51.75. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.85-90; East St. Louis 5.70. Zinc steady; spot, East St. Louis and forward 1.25. Pig-iron No. 2 for Eastern Pennsil-

Today's sales (est.)	225,000
Saturday's sales	140,540
941 volume to date	49,673,319
940 volume to date	96,110,708

ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) during this year; (h) payable in Canadian dividends paid or declared this year; (xw) without warrants. \$1940 sale.

Commerce and Finance

Banks' 1940 Net Off; Loan Income Higher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON—During the year 1940 insured commercial banks in the United States had an income from loans of \$42,000,000 more than in the previous year, according to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

The total of such income for the year at \$769,000,000, says the report, was the highest since inception of deposit insurance. The increase was attributed largely to an expansion in the volume of loans and discounts outstanding as a result of the heightened defense industrial activity.

Net Income Drops
The FDIC report said that despite the increase in income on loans and in gross earnings there was a decline of \$6,000,000 in net earnings from the total in 1939. Gross earnings increased \$28,000,000, while gross expenses rose \$34,000,000.

The FDIC's tabulation of earnings, expenses and dividends of insured commercial banks disclosed the following additional facts:
1. Net profits before dividends were \$13,000,000 higher in 1940 than in 1939 and, with the exception of 1936, were greater than for any other year of deposit insurance. This increase over 1939, in the face of lower net earnings, was a result of the fact that losses and charge-offs on assets declined considerably more than did recoveries.

2. The decline of \$32,000,000 in profits and recoveries on assets in the year was attributable almost entirely to the decrease in profits and recoveries on securities. Recoveries on loans remained the same in 1940 as in 1939.
3. Total losses and charge-offs on assets were \$52,000,000 less in 1940 than 1939. The decrease was apparent in all classes of assets, but losses and charge-offs on loans showed the largest proportionate decline.

4. Interest and dividends on securities decreased for the fourth consecutive year and were lower in 1940 than for any year of deposit insurance. This downward trend reflects the increased concentration of holdings of obligations issued or guaranteed by the United States Government and obligations issued by states and other political subdivisions, which yield lower rates of return than do the obligations of industrial corporations.

Interest Paid Drops
5. Interest paid on time and savings deposits declined in 1940 for the sixth consecutive year. Other expense items, however, increased considerably.
6. Common and preferred cash dividends declared and interest paid on capital amounted to \$237,000,000 in 1940, compared with \$232,000,000 in 1939. For all insured commercial banks the rate of dividends on common capital showed an increase for the third consecutive year and averaged 9 per cent in 1940. Interest on capital notes and debentures and dividends on preferred stock in 1940 averaged 3.3 per cent of book value but only 2.9 per cent of retrievable value.

N. Y. Utility Plans \$35,393,000 Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The New York State Electric & Gas Corporation filed with the Securities Commission an application concerning the proposed issuance and sale of \$35,393,000 of first mortgage bonds due in 1971 and 120,000 shares of cumulative preferred stock, \$100 par value. The proceeds are to be used principally for refunding.

The company said that it would invite bids for both the bonds and the stock.
The company also filed an application concerning the issuance of \$2,000,000 of 3 1/2 per cent first mortgage bonds due in 1964 to be exchanged for an equal amount of 4 per cent first mortgage bonds due 1965 which are pledged with the Rural Electrification Administration as security for the payment of five serial notes.

SMA Buys Surplus Food For Needy and British

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Surplus Marketing Administration has bought more than 19,000,000 pounds of surplus food for the British and for needy persons in the United States.

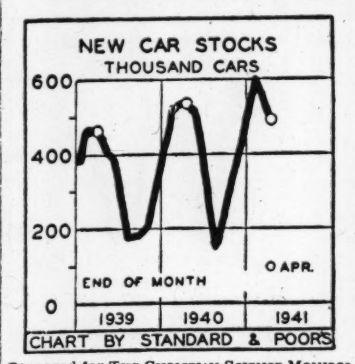
The purchases included 15,223,500 pounds of dry beans, 2,066,000 pounds of cheese, 908,000 pounds of oleomargarine, 27,472 bushels of apples, 7,584 boxes of oranges, 129 tons of grapefruit and 13 tons of carrots.

Meanwhile, Carl B. Robbins told the House Banking Committee that the Commodity Credit Corporation, of which he is president, had loaned \$90,000,000 to the Surplus Marketing Administration as a revolving fund to finance food purchases made for Great Britain under the lend-lease program.

Cites Reasons for Rayon Gains

RYE, N. Y., (AP)—John A. Spooner, advertising manager of the American Viscose Corp., said rayon sales have trebled since "those troublous times of ten years ago when rayon was considered just a cheap substitute for silk." Speaking before the Association of National Advertisers, Mr. Spooner credited scientific testing of rayon fabrics for strength, color fastness and "cleanability" for the increase in confidence in the material.

New Car Stocks Low For Rate of Sales



Retail sales of automobiles continue well in excess of production, and dealers' stocks of new cars have declined to less than one month's supply at the current rate of sales. For this reason, leading producers will maintain second quarter output at abnormally high levels.

Underwriters Offer Preferred Stock Of Louisville G. & E.

NEW YORK (AP)—A group of underwriters headed by Lehman Brothers is offering 780,792 shares of 5 per cent cumulative preferred stock, \$25 par value, of Louisville Gas and Electric Company, at a price of \$27.25 a share.

Holders of the Louisville company's 7 per cent and 6 per cent cumulative preferred stocks now outstanding have priority, expiring May 26, for exchanging each share of their stock for four shares of the new preferred, \$6 cash and a dividend adjustment in cash.

Louisville Gas and Electric Company (Delaware), the immediate parent company, has agreed to exchange 31,268 shares of 7 per cent and 3,534 shares of 6 per cent cumulative preferred now owned for 160,089 shares of common stock into which the present class "A" and class "B" common stocks are to be reclassified.

The new preferred is redeemable prior to June 1, 1946, at \$28.75 a share, and after that at \$28 a share, plus accrued dividends.
The company in its prospectus states it will need about \$7,000,000 in new money in the next 18 months for its present construction program, and intends to finance this by sale of common stock.

Wrapping Paper Makers Not To Increase Prices

WASHINGTON (AP)—Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, said that nine major producers have stated that their policy was not to increase their present prices on standard grades of kraft wrapping paper during the remainder of this year.

Mr. Henderson said the action was taken at his request and that it was believed it would "prevent development of speculative prices and excessive inventory building on wrapping paper."

The companies, Mr. Henderson said, accounted for more than half of the kraft paper production during 1940. They are:
Advance Bag and Paper Company, Chicago; Crown Zellerbach Corporation, San Francisco; E-Z Opener Bag Company, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Gaylord Container Corporation, St. Louis; Mosinee Paper Company, Chicago; New York; Tomahawk Craft Co., Tomahawk, Wis.; Union Bag and Paper Co., New York; and West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co., New York.

Engineering Awards Double Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Industrial building awards this week totaled \$25,510,000, the largest for any week this year, Engineering News-Record reported.
Total engineering awards for the week amounted to \$94,991,000, a gain of 31 per cent over the previous week and more than double the corresponding week a year ago.

Private contracts were 52 per cent greater than the previous week and 70 per cent above a year ago. Public work rose 22 per cent from the week before and was 130 per cent larger than last year.
Comparisons follow:

	Latest Week	Previous Week	Year Ago
Private	\$35,287,000	\$23,753,000	\$20,754,000
State and municipal	23,838,000	24,577,000	21,914,000
Federal	35,766,000	24,391,000	4,072,000
Total	\$94,991,000	\$72,721,000	\$46,740,000

Textile Groups Plan Broader Research Program

NEW YORK (AP)—The U. S. Institute for Textile Research announced completion of plans for the institute and the Textile Foundation to engage jointly in a broader and more aggressive research program in the textile industry.

Edward T. Pickard, who has been secretary of the foundation since its formation in 1920, has been elected executive secretary of the institute and will devote his full time to the foundation and the institute.

Although headquarters of the foundation will continue in Washington, the institute will move its offices from Boston to New York. Fessenden S. Blanchard, New York, has been elected president of the institute.

United Air Lines Show Loss
CHICAGO (AP)—United Air Lines reported a net loss of \$1,014,272 for the first quarter of 1941, equivalent to 68 cents per share of outstanding stock, compared with a net loss of \$238,851, equivalent to 16 cents per share, for the first quarter of 1940.

OPACS to Set Cotton Yarn Price Ceiling

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP)—Price "ceilings" lower than current market prices will be imposed on combed cotton yarns within a few days, Leon Henderson, price administrator, said yesterday.

Mr. Henderson conferred with representatives of the industry three weeks ago, and he said he had hoped this meeting would lead to improvement in the "speculative price situation."

"Such improvement has not taken place," he added.
The ceilings will be below current prices, Mr. Henderson asserted, "to discourage any notion that an industry can run up prices at a period when a price ceiling is being anticipated with the idea that the ceiling will be established at speculative levels."

He said that there "is no justification whatsoever for the current level of prices."

The ceiling to be imposed will be based on a price of 40 cents a pound for 30s single ply yarn with a possible adjustment not exceeding 2 cents to allow for recent advances in raw material costs. Such yarn is now selling for about 52 cents a pound. Ceilings for other grades will be established in relation to the 40-cent basis, Henderson said.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK—The cotton yarn industry is getting ready for the expected action of the OPACS in the placing of a ceiling on combed cotton yarns, which would be the first goods of a non-durable nature to be subjected to such limitation.

Combed yarn prices are now about 15 cents a pound above the 1937 high, while raw cotton is nearly 2 cents a pound below the 1937 peak. Most of the advance has occurred since last Fall. This 30s singles combed, quoted last week at 52 cents, were offered at 29 cents last Fall. The 30s two-ply combed yarns, quoted at 62 cents, were said to represent a profit of 20 cents a pound even for some of the less efficient mills.

Some users were offering yarns for resale at current prices, with the idea of buying back later at government ceiling levels.

The effects of such a ceiling, it was said, would be many, both as to direct influences on related markets and indirect, psychological influences on other textiles. For one thing, yarn men said that a ceiling for yarn would have a bearish effect on raw cotton, although they said it was hard to reconcile action by one government agency designed to depress cotton with Congressional action lifting loan values and thereby boosting raw cotton.

Other direct effects of yarn ceilings would be to halt advances in both woven fabrics and knit wear. Of particular concern to Washington is the fact that combed yarns are used in making Army uniform twills and that prices of these goods have not yet fully reflected the advances in yarn. Thus 24s 2-ply yarns are still being delivered to makers of twills at 34 1/2 cents against contracts placed several months ago, but the yarn count is now quoted at 58 cents.

G. E. Receives Large Order From Navy

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy announced award of an \$18,367,706 contract to General Electric Company for "special additional equipment and facilities" for production of ordnance equipment.

The new facilities will be installed at General Electric's plants at Erie, Pa., Schenectady, N. Y., and Pittsfield, Mass.
Expenditures contracted for by the Navy were \$2,973,249 at the Erie plant, \$7,212,239 at the Schenectady plant, and \$8,182,218 at the Pittsfield plant.

Electric Bond Net Earnings Are Higher

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric Bond & Share Co., public utility holding concern, for the first 1941 quarter reported net income of \$2,710,013, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 11 cents a common share, compared with \$2,236,031 or two cents a common share in the like 1940 period.

The company said that the income for the 1941 quarter included non-recurring dividend income of \$557,000 from the accumulated surplus of Ebasco Services Inc., an E. B. & S. unit.

Department Store Sales 13 P. C. Above Year 1940

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended May 10 were 13 per cent higher than in the corresponding week last year.

In the week ended May 3 sales had been 15 per cent above last year, and the average gain for the four weeks ended May 10 was 16 per cent.

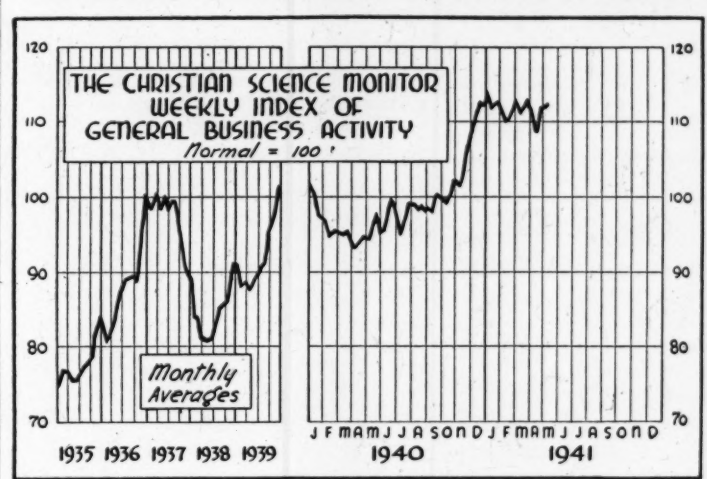
Increases for last week by Federal Reserve districts were:

Boston 8, New York 10, Philadelphia 10, Cleveland 15, Richmond 25, Atlanta 14, Chicago 13, St. Louis 12, Kansas City 8, Dallas 21, and San Francisco 13 per cent.
No figure was available for the Minneapolis district.

Freight Cars on Order Jump

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads said today that 56,502 new freight cars were on order May 1, the largest number in 16 years. In the first four months of this year, 24,284 new cars were placed in service.

Business Continues Upward Trend, Monitor Index Records



Continuing the upturn which began in the middle of April, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity advanced to 112.3 (prel.) on May 10. This compared with 112.0 on May 3 and 95.1 on May 11, last year.

Electric power production scored a substantial gain countering the usual seasonal dip.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings eased in line with seasonal expectations, maintaining the previous week's level on an adjusted basis.

In the preceding two weeks, loadings in this classification rose sharply against a seasonal decline. Failure to show the usual first-of-the-month increase lowered the bank debits component for the second successive week. Although substantially below the year's high point reached two weeks earlier, the index for check transactions in centers outside New York City remained well above the level of a year ago.

Steel operations jumped sharply last week to 90 1/2 per cent of capacity, marking the fourth consecutive rise since the slow-down

caused by strikes. Residential building maintained its recent high level.

In the automobile industry there was some slowing down in production owing to labor difficulties in the supply field. Cotton manufacturing eased slightly from its recent high.

In retail trade, sales continued at a brisk pace with gains over a year ago generally well maintained.

Indications of a slowing down in buying in certain lines, notably electric appliances were noted.

Wholesale commodity prices chalked up further sharp gains. The all-commodity index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics reached the highest level since October, 1937. With the raising of the parity level on agricultural products, prices in the farm and foodstuff groups spurred forward.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trends:

	May 10, 1941	May 3, 1941	May 11, 1940
Combined index	112.3	112.0	95.1
Index outside NYC	110.1	110.2	92.8
Index NYC	114.5	111.8	97.6
Electric power production	112.9	110.2	99.6
Misc. carloadings	113.4	113.4	88.3

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market, as a whole, moved downward slightly again last week, but not enough to mean much one way or the other. It is still very much a two-way market, with some groups like the oils and rails making new 1941 highs and others like the armament and steel shares making new lows.

Dow Jones published a table last week of the price changes in the leaders in the 12 months since this country went overboard for rearmament; and the odd thing was that the best looking armament shares turned in the poorest performance, so that if a man had taken thought at that time and picked out the issues that looked best on the surface of things he would have picked out the worst.

The business indices are leaping upward again, partly due to the fact that they would normally decline somewhat at this season, partly also due to the OPM's programs of multiple-shift operation, defense-contract "farming out," and heavy construction and capacity increasing programs all along the line. At the moment business is faced with another severe setback in the possible breakdown of coal negotiations and another coal strike, due to inability of Northern and Southern operators to get together over the question of whether Southern wages should have a differential below Northern.

Stocks of coal on hand have not been built up since the first coal strike high enough to carry business along as well as in April, and the bee-hive coke people have to operate on hand-to-mouth supplies. If and when the coal strike threat is ironed out, however, the indices are likely to continue upward retarded only by the fact that the present statistical indices do not adequately reflect the shift of industrial activity from civilian to defense output.

In the near future there is likely to develop some concern about unemployment in civilian industries resulting from diversion of raw materials to defense. Thus, insufficient aluminum for utensils, or insufficient metals for automobile production, might throw a good many men out of work at a rate a little in excess of the opportunities for them to be re-absorbed elsewhere into the defense program. There was a good deal of this in Britain from the outbreak of war until Dunkirk, accounting in considerable part for the surprisingly slow shrinkage in the British unemployment figures.

Steel orders, which were coming in at the rate of 150 per cent of capacity, have dropped to between 100 and 125 per cent. Reason is that buyers are afraid now that if they stock up, the tightening defense controls in coming months will take their excess inventories away from them. This fear apparently more than offsets the imminent expectation of official priorities in steel.

Facilities Already Strained
Incidentally, the desire to increase capacity is already beginning to nudge against the ceiling of the ability to increase capacity.

For instance, the railroads want nearly 300,000 new freight cars in the next two years, but that runs to 15,000,000 tons of steel, which may not be spareable.

Many Washington folks want steel capacity to be increased to over 100,000,000 tons. But new blast furnaces require steel plates, already needed for ships; while any sizeable increase in steel-making

capacity now would require corresponding increase in coke-making in blast furnaces, and in lake ore-carrying capacity, already strained.

The automobile industry continues to run full tilt without gaining on sales, and the talk seems to be that the axe will fall early this autumn as defense needs draw away the available steel, copper, aluminum, zinc, and skilled men from passenger car production. The General Motors 10-cent-per-hour wage increase, which will cost GM around \$35,000,000 will have the same effect on automobile wages in general as did Big Steel's wage increase on wages in the steel industry among competitors.

The rails are getting closer to trouble; carloadings last week of 1937 were only 43,000 below the 1940 peak and this is only May, with the annual bulge in carloadings yet to start. By October, carloadings seem likely to reach 1,000,000 cars a week and the cars aren't to be had. There's already a tight situation in eastbound tank cars for vegetable oils, and the rapid melting away of the country's petroleum tanker fleet between the Gulf and Atlantic seaboard seems likely to tighten up the demand for petroleum tank cars. The unions are apparently preparing to streamline their wage demands by converting the vacation and miscellaneous demands into one major demand for a major wage increase. A 10 per cent increase on 1940 pay rolls of \$2,000,000 would come to \$200,000,000.

Could Pass Over Veto

Even if the President vetoed the bill to make 85 per cent cop loans mandatory, the House and Senate votes were well above the necessary two thirds to pass it over the veto. Rice and tobacco are already over "parity" in the open market, and the 85 per cent parity loans for wheat, cotton, and corn, plus current "parity" payments, and "soil conservation" payments give growers of these three more than parity. However, the farm bloc is on the rampage and is talking of even higher prices, perhaps to build a backfire against Administration or public reaction against the recent farm bloc success.

Speculative bonds moved with stocks, downward. High grades marked time. The Treasury will ask for \$500,000,000 of new money and refunding of \$834,000,000 of 3 1/4s issued in 1933—no surprise in the Street.

A big confidence vote was given to the new Stock Exchange administration last Monday, headed by Bob Scott. Emil Schramm is not expected to arrive until June or July, as he is tied up in defense and there are preliminaries to iron out in the Exchange.

The new proposals to put dealer bids on the tape are moving ahead fast; the Exchange's Board of Governors will consider them on May 28 and Curb heads will push them as fast as feasible. Along the same line, the Big Board will consider shortly a plan to print dealer bids on inactive stocks; and three new schedules of increased commission prices are under advisement.

Plans Advertising Campaign

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—John Barnett, Vice-President of the National Canvas Goods Manufacturing Association, announced here today that the association soon will launch a \$500,000 newspaper and magazine advertising campaign to make homeowners "more awning conscious."

Steel Output Up 2 Points To 99 1/2 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States increased 2 points during the past week to 99 1/2 per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

"Careful checks in authoritative quarters," continues the service, "reveal that there is no foundation whatever for fears among many consumers that there shortly will be an all-out priority system on finished rolled steel products. This does not mean necessarily that all consumers will get steel as they want it."

Output for Defense

"Approximately 30 to 40 per cent of steel now being shipped is for purposes essential to defense. Nearly half of this is for direct defense and is covered by preference ratings. The other half is for railroads, merchant ships and for many other items necessary to important defense."

"While this latter half is not in most cases covered by preference ratings, it might as well be, because steel companies, in full cooperation with Washington, continually scrutinize their rolling schedules to make sure that all defense needs come first."

"Realizing that steel-using manufacturers who are engaged solely in civilian work will have less material available as time goes on, more and more are seeking defense work to make sure they will be able to keep their plants going under all conditions. A number of shutdowns or curtailments were forced at consuming plants the past week because of lack of material."

"Whether to sell steel freely for 1942 is one of the prime problems now. This is an issue which cannot be postponed much longer since makers are virtually sold out for 1941. One important maker has opened 1942 books quite freely to regular customers. Others have taken the opposite attitude, refusing to place orders on books under any consideration, though assuring customers they will be 'taken care of.'"

"A majority of makers have a modified plan whereby under certain circumstances they will enter orders on books. In several cases such 'bookings' are rather informal filing of requests to soothe customers."

Pipe Line to Replace Ships

"Commandeering of ships has a repercussion similar to that noted a week ago when it was reported that railroads must have thousands of more cars to carry all rail transcontinental traffic in the place of former rail and water. This time oil lines would be substituted for tankers which have been taken by the Government. Thus one company has lost 35 tankers to the Government and contemplates an oil line from Texas to Atlantic ports as a substitute if it can get the plates."

"Bids on 1,000,000 tons of steel for Great Britain are now being filed by American producers with the procurement division of the Treasury Department, Washington. Deliveries are to be made in equal amounts over the next four calendar months. This is the first major inquiry to come out under the mechanism set up by the Lease-Lend Law. The largest item of the 15 classifications is ingots, 266,000 tons."

Auto Output
Scheduled automobile production for last week was 127,255 units, down 5,375 for the week, comparing with 99,030 for the corresponding week of 1940.

N. Y. Central Road Buys New Equipment

NEW YORK (AP)—New York Central Railroad announced it is purchasing \$11,500,000 worth of locomotives and cars.

F. E. Williamson, President, said inquiry has been issued for bids on 15 heavy freight steam locomotives and 15 Diesel oil-electric switching locomotives.

He announced orders already had been placed for 3,000 additional all-steel box cars.

The newest orders bring to \$26,500,000 Central total new equipment purchases this year.

Firm's Poll Sees Little Selling in Event of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK—That involvement of the United States in the war as an active belligerent would not bring about a decline in stock market prices is the composite opinion of the clients of Fenner & Beane, large Stock Exchange firm with branches in more than 50 American cities.

On Friday the customers' representatives of the firm asked each client with whom they spoke, "If some one were to convince you that the U. S. would be at war by summer, would it be your inclination to sell some or all of your securities, yes or no?" Nearly 3,500 answers were flashed to the New York office over the broker's private wires. 78.8 per cent said they would not sell.

The vote by regions, of those who would not sell, was as follows: Central West, 73.0 per cent; Northeast, 71.5; Southeast, 82.9; Southwest, 84.0.

"Clearly our customers are in no mood to dump their holdings in the event of this country's entry into the war," Philip W. Russell, senior partner of Fenner & Beane stated when releasing the results of the unique poll. "The most significant fact brought out is the relative conservatism of the industrial belt, as compared with the agricultural regions, although the vote everywhere is decisive."

Heads Harvester



Fowler McCormick

Elected President of the International Harvester Co. He succeeds Sydney G. McAllister, who was made chairman of the executive committee. Mr. McCormick carries into the third generation the family tradition of personal participation in the agricultural implement business founded by Cyrus Hall McCormick, his grandfather.

Philippines to Seek \$200,000,000 Loan From United States

MANILA (AP)—A measure which would empower President Manuel Quezon to negotiate for a loan of \$200,000,000 from the Export-Import Bank was approved last night by the Philippine Assembly Ways and Means Committee.

The money would be used to finance purchase from the United States materials to meet the islands' requirements of food, clothing, and construction material for one year.

It also would be used in part to increase monetary reserves in the exchange standard fund in order to safeguard the parity of the Philippine peso with the dollar; to make loans to producers and manufacturers of export commodities which have been affected by shortage of shipping facilities due to the war, and to purchase or charter vessels for transportation of these commodities.

Miss du Pont Files 2nd Suit Against Bethlehem

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Miss Zara du Pont of Cambridge, Mass., a member of the du Pont industrial family, filed a suit in U. S. District Court seeking an accounting and restoration to stockholders of more than \$1,000,000 she asserted was wasted in illegal anti-union activities.

Miss du Pont, minority Bethlehem stockholder, instituted a similar action in the U. S. District Court at New York May 8.

Whether this volume can be rolled out depends not only upon the continued availability of raw materials, but also upon whether labor troubles that have developed during the last several weeks in varying degree can be adjusted without serious extended interruption to assembly line activity.

Last week's output of cars and trucks, as reported by Ward's Reports, Inc., aggregated 127,255 compared with 132,380 the preceding week.



Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section May 24, 1941

PLANNING THE NEW LONDON

By Peter Lyne
Amid the ruins of the old, British resolution looks firmly ahead as Londoners draw blueprints for a new London, and the decision announced by Lord Rethel that "the principle of planning will be accepted as a national

Listed New York Bond
and New York Curb
Quotations

Propose Some U. S. Agencies Locate in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 19.—This city was urged on President Roosevelt by the Merchants Association of New York today as an overflow center for Washington's national preparedness congestion in the transfer here of agencies whose functioning would meet the convenience of the public and facilitate government operations.

The proposal is based on recent Congressional findings that office and living facilities in Washington are "entirely inadequate" for the large numbers of people brought here by expanding defense activities. The association holds that it would be "good national planning" in the interests of the defense program to make use of existing facilities in such cities as New York rather than build or overcrowd Washington.

Signed by John Lowry, president of the association, the letter proposes to transfer to New York of agencies like the Maritime Commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission, enabling their existing Washington facilities to focus on expanding emergency defense activities there.

"While Washington is necessarily the headquarters of the government," it continues, "New York is the nation's greatest city and has the largest business, financial and shipping facilities. It would seem logical, therefore, for Government agencies dealing with money credit and some phases of business to move all but their head offices to New York City, where most of the leading industries of the country maintain principal offices."

In contrast to Washington overcrowding, the letter states that it would take 35,000 additional employees to fill up the unused office space in New York's financial district alone, and that New York hotels are operating at less than their capacity, while city and suburban areas have a good percentage of living accommodations for middle and lower income groups. In addition, the letter continues, the city has large available numbers of trained office workers if the Government should need them.

Power Industry Convention Plans To Study Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The ninth annual convention of the Edison Electric Institute will be held in Buffalo from June 2 to 5 is expected to attract approximately 2,000 representatives and officials of the electric power and light industry, according to the institute's convention program just issued.

Particular emphasis is to be placed on the task the industry is performing in the national defense program and a new and intensive examination of virtually every important phase of the industry is planned for the convention.

Nationally known speakers not identified with the utility industry who are scheduled to address the convention include W. L. Batt, deputy director of the Office of Production Management; W. F. Withers, chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers; and president of the Blaw-Knox Company; Carl Snyder, formerly economist and statistician of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and author of "Capitalism the Creator"; Constantine Brown, foreign affairs editor of The Washington Star; and Henry J. Morton of the Electric Power Association.

Speakers from the electric industry include T. P. Walker, president of the Gulf States Utilities Company; R. E. Fisher, vice president of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company; T. G. Hieronymus, of the Kansas City Power and Light Company; E. S. Fields, of the Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company; and A. E. Silver and J. E. Moore of Electric Services, Inc.

Charles W. Kellogg, president of the institute and now serving with the OPM as chief of power in the mining and mineral products section, will preside at the convention and deliver the annual presidential address.

The Hotel Statler has been designated as convention headquarters, and the business sessions will be held in the new Kleinhans Music Hall.

U. S. Factories Plan Mass Production of Harmonicas

NEW YORK (AP)—Mass production of harmonicas is under way in this country, replacing those formerly brought from Germany, it was learned.

A company here is making 1,000 standard diatonic instruments and plans later to step up production to 10,000 daily. Chromatic instruments, capable of producing flats and sharps, will be turned out in quantity later.

The company says that these are the first time precision-made instruments with individually tuned reeds have been manufactured on a mass production basis wholly from American materials in a U. S. factory.

This country imported about 8,000,000 harmonicas a year from Germany before the European war.

N. Y. S. E. Official Called to Navy

NEW YORK (AP)—Charles B. Harding, retiring chairman of the Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange, has been notified to report for active duty with the United States Navy, May 19, the date of expiration of his exchange term. He is a reserve lieutenant.

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations

Associated Press Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in \$100,000

High Low 2:00

1 3/4's 44-44 107.30 107.30 107.30

3 4's 44-44 110.10 110.10 110.10

2 3's 44-44 112.10 112.10 112.10

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Home Owners Loan

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Sales in \$100,000

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Text of Hull Address on Trade Situation

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP)—The text of the radio address delivered last night by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, follows:

Tonight we inaugurate another annual National Foreign Trade Week. Again, as a year ago, it comes in the midst of war. You know as well as I that now there is little use in our talking about and planning for foreign trade unless the outcome of the war is favorable to the free peoples of the world. For trade means free bargaining to mutual advantage. To us it does not mean exploitation by military cliques backed by cannon.

And so, for the present, our foreign trade consists more and more, of making and placing in the hands of nations, which are resisting unlawful attack, the tools of self-defense. This trade, like all trade, is futile if the goods produced do not reach those for whom they are intended.

We are a practical people. When we set ourselves to a task we finish it. We have set ourselves to the task of arming and supplying those whose successful defense is vital to our security.

I have said before, and I repeat: We will not permit this purpose to be frustrated. We will find a way to insure that the weapons pouring in ever greater volume from our factories will reach the hands which eagerly await them. Only as we stand strong and united in this purpose, can we look forward to a brighter day.

Nations Enslaved

We have seen during the past year the continued spread of ruthless aggression by nations bent upon world domination. We have seen the enslavement of every nation which was so unfortunate as to stand in the way and was not strong enough to repel aggression. Nations which were unable to protect themselves have been crushed by military mightfulness that has known no bounds.

In each territory taken over, organized brutality has been carried to the utmost lengths in order to coerce conquered peoples into unwilling support of new conquests and an ever-widening circle of enslavement.

The safety of our Nation, as of every free nation, is in mortal danger in so far as our people permit themselves to be lulled into a false sense of security by those who mistakenly assume that two oceans plus a natural desire to be at peace with all the world will protect us.

The paramount purpose of the leaders of the movement of conquest is to secure control of the high seas, which control is essential to the execution of their program of world domination. Every consideration of our own defense and safety requires that we see to it that Great Britain receives adequate supplies for her successful resistance.

Danger to Nation

At this critical moment we must not be weakened by internal division; we must devote our whole energy to essential tasks. The production and transfer of essential supplies to those countries which are actively resisting aggression demand sacrifice of time and substance and making of maximum effort, on the part of each and every American citizen. Delays in meeting full schedules of production of essential military supplies, whether caused by business complacency or by strikes, can and should be avoided, for they gravely endanger the safety of the Nation.

Our greatest possible national effort must be made, not for the sake of other countries, but primarily for the sake of and to insure our own security. Either the spread of lawlessness in the world must be brought to a halt or we shall soon find ourselves surrounded by aggressors and compelled to fight, virtually alone and against great odds, for our own national existence.

These are obvious dangers that lie immediately ahead. But they are not the only dangers. To get a more complete picture of what they involve, it is necessary to envisage the kind of an economic world that would exist if the would-be conquerors were to win. Their current pronouncements and practices provide an ample warning on that score.

The key to their economic program is contained in one simple word—conquest. Every territory that they conquer is reduced forthwith to an economic master-and-slave relationship. The economic structure of the enslaved country is forcibly reshaped and systematically subordinated to the economy of the ruling or conquering country.

Web of Captive Nations

Within the entire tributary area, autarchy or economic self-sufficiency is set up as the central feature of economic policy. At the center of this widely dispersed web of captive nations, the master country yields its vastly enlarged powers in an unceasing effort to ensnare, overwhelm, and enslave every remaining free nation in the world.

The tragic experience of the conquered countries of Europe provides unassailable evidence of how this system is applied in the field of trade. Under it, trade is reduced essentially to enforced barter. The would-be conqueror forces delivery to him, at his own price, of the goods he wants, and enforces this arrangement by every device of discrimination and arbitrary control. There is not the slightest pretense of promoting mutually profitable trade with other countries upon the basis of equality and fair dealing. It is a system based

upon the principle, not of economic co-operation, but of economic spoliation. In the face of these facts, no one need be in doubt as to the situation that would confront this Nation, in the event of Axis victory. For the last seven years our Government has taken the leadership in an effort to re-open the channels of international trade and thus to assist in world economic restoration, with resulting political stability, from which all countries, great and small, would benefit. It has proceeded throughout upon broad principles of co-operation and fair dealing, and has recognized that only mutually profitable trade can be truly beneficial and enduring.

These principles are broad enough to include every country willing to co-operate in a program of economic peace. By the same token, they stand at the opposite pole from the predatory policies and methods of the totalitarian. Between the two systems there can be no workable adjustment.

New Era Established

After the first World War, an attempt was made to reorganize the world on a sound basis. New institutions were created, and new methods of co-operation were established. All peoples shared the hope that a new era in international relations had begun.

Unhappily, shortly after the close of the World War, power fell into the hands of groups which advocated political and economic nationalism in their most extreme forms. The inevitable effects, politically, economically and socially, during the years that followed were utterly disastrous. The outcome was division and weakening, and final breakdown, of the necessary international foundation on which peace is based.

Knowing these facts as we do, it is none too early to lay down at least some of the principles by which policies must be guided at the conclusion of the war, to press for a broad program of world economic reconstruction, and to consider tentative plans for the application of those policies.

Main Principles

The main principles, as proven by experience, are few and simple:

1. Extreme nationalism must not again be permitted to express itself in excessive trade restrictions.
2. Nondiscrimination in international commercial relations must be the rule, so that international trade may grow and prosper.
3. Raw material supplies must be available to all nations without discrimination.
4. International agreements regulating the supply of commodities must be so handled as to protect fully the interests of the consuming countries and their people.
5. The institution and ar-

rangements of international finance must be so set up that they lend aid to the essential enterprises and the continuous development of all countries, and permit the payment through processes of trade consonant with the welfare of all countries. Measures taken to give effect to these principles must be freely opened to every nation which desires a peaceful life in a world at peace and is willing to co-operate in maintaining that peace.

Such a program has strength and endurance. It will stand long after the war-built arrangements forced on disheartened or imprisoned peoples by military conquest have fallen to pieces and have vanished utterly.

There still are people, who do not see that if, when the present conflict ends, we do not have a system of open trade, they will not be able either to buy or sell except on terms really laid down by the military forces and political authorities of the countries with which they have to deal.

Economic Collapse

Unless a system of open trade becomes firmly established, there will be chronic political instability and recurrent economic collapse. There will never be peace in any real sense of the term.

In the final reckoning, the problem becomes one of establishing the foundations of an international order in which independent nations co-operate freely with each other for their mutual gain—a world order, not new but renewed, which liberates rather than enslaves.

We shall not be able to do this, until we have a world free from imminent military danger, and clear of malignant intrigue.

At present the world is scourged by both. We can expect no healthy development until the menace of conquest has been brought to an end. Only then will the time have arrived when steel is valued, not in terms of bombs that can be made of it, but in terms of the instruments of peaceful life into which it can be forged, and when foreign trade has reverted again from cargoes of weapons and explosives to commodities that nourish and heal and enrich their consumers.

This Nation is resolved to evade no issues and to face harsh facts. We believe that there can be created a safer and more prosperous world. We have the tools—the resources, the brains, the hands—with which to help make it such.

But first the tide of force must be turned back. Once that is done, we and other nations can re-establish an open, co-operative economic life in which trade may increase, economic welfare may grow, civilization may advance, and the peaceful and benevolent instincts of masses of now prostrate people may once more flourish in the really worth-while ways of life.

U. S. Seeks Aid To Plug Leaks In Profit Tax

Continued from Page 1

no excess profits tax," Mr. Sullivan said.

"It appears that only 5 out of 12 large integrated steel companies will be subject to excess profits tax on the income of 1940, although steel companies have in general received huge amounts of defense orders."

Regarding the second proposal, namely to tax heavily all corporate profits over "a necessary normal return" Mr. Sullivan declared that "the existence of such profits, while often due primarily to good management, is in numerous cases due to monopoly, imperfect competition, or fortunate circumstances, and not to any outstanding service to the public."

Effect on Stock Market

Mr. Sullivan agreed that the second proposal might have an adverse effect on the stock market. He said in part:

"I am aware that the anticipation of extraordinarily large profits may in many cases have put security prices well above a figure that would represent invested capital. The imposition of these special taxes may seem harsh to individuals who have purchased those securities at such levels. We must remember that the legislation is ever passed and no progressive step is ever taken which does not disturb expectations of some people. We submit that established expectations of high profits are entitled to no more protection than an individual's expectation of a continued large salary which is now to be subjected to a much heavier tax. This is an emergency, and changes must be expected."

Details Proposed Changes

Mr. Sullivan detailed specific changes in the present excess profits laws to close the gaps in the tax net. The alternative to this mending and patching operation, he said, was to abandon the excess profits tax altogether, and to substitute in its place a broad increase in the corporation income tax, "by enough to produce the desired revenue." He said the Treasury would be just as well satisfied with one program as with the other.

Mr. Sullivan at several points said that if the original Treasury plan for excess profits taxes had been adopted, the present loopholes would not have occurred. In blunt terms he explained how big defense corporations are escaping the tax through provisions written into last year's treasury proposals by Congress.

Regarding defense profits he said: "Such profits are being made out of the sacrifice of our people as a whole and should be returned to the people in taxes, insofar as may be possible without destroying necessary incentives to produce defense goods."

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General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific Editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 7c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required. Those who advertise under this heading must do so in accordance with the following conditions:

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WANTED to buy small farm in Maine, used for stock raising. Must be reasonable. Write to: F. EBERLY, The Broadmoor, Washington, D. C.

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Local Classified

(Continued.)

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AUBURN (Continued.)

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"Millionaire Flunky"

Tulsa, Okla.
The careless thinking speak of him as the "multi-millionaire gas station flunky"; but as he goes about his duties dispensing gasoline and wiping wind shields with the stoic indifference of his race, Willie Taylor, of Tulsa, bears in his heart an ideal which he is striving to live.

Young Taylor is the descendant of a Seminole Indian chieftain, and to his name is credited a fortune of several millions; the oil of Oklahoma, found on the lands of many of his people, has created a number of such conditions. Under the circumstances he does not need to toil in order to supply his daily needs, but he does feel he should do so in order to provide an example of industry for his fellow tribesmen. Taylor is disturbed because he sees so many of them content to live in indolence, and feels they should get out and "amount to something from their own efforts." He believes they will attain strength of character through so doing, and gain the unmistakable satisfaction which comes from achievement of a worthy sort, in any field and any degree; "just do something," he counsels, "and give more attention to the opportunity than to the measure of the result."

Incidents of this sort are calculated to reassure one in an era when there has been so much tendency to sit back and wait for something to be dropped in one's lap; and it seems interesting that it devolved upon a descendant of an "original American" to practically point to the antidote for this temptation to depart from the individual self-reliance upon which the nation has so successfully built through the years.

Speaking of the Weather

T. E. Lawrence was standing one morning in the Continental Hotel, Cairo, when a tourist, anxious to be seen conversing with the uncrowned King of Arabia, moved toward him. The temperature was high and the tourist was fanning herself with a newspaper as she interrupted him.

"Just think, Colonel Lawrence, 92! Ninety-two!"

With a forced smile he replied, "Many happy returns of the day."

Where Would You Find—

1. The Great capital; formerly in southwestern Russia.
2. The body of water between Great Britain and Europe.
3. New Hampshire.
4. The French newspaper published in London by General Charles de Gaulle.
5. An outer garment made of undressed skins and worn by Eskimos; this name has been popularly applied to an outer cloth jacket worn for winter sports.
6. Over the Mississippi, at St. Louis, Missouri. It is said to accommodate more freight cars than any other in the world.
7. The Boston Bruins defeated the Detroit Red Wings in four straight games.
8. Lake Erie.
9. Moradiseio in Italian Somaliland, on Feb. 26, 1941.
10. A salt lake in northeastern Tibet; it covers 2,500 square miles.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9			10	11		12	
13			14			15	
16			17			18	
19	20	21			22	23	
24							
25				26		27	
28			29				
30	31	32				33	
34	35	36				37	
38				39			

- Across
- 1—What is considered most important of cereals?
 - 2—Who composed opera "Carmen"?
 - 3—Who was Greek goddess of dawn?
 - 4—What is the Prairie State (abbr.)?
 - 5—Recent.
 - 6—French article.
 - 7—What is a circus?
 - 8—What is a Chinese unit of weight?
 - 9—Article.
 - 10—What household woman and enormous brood of children in certain nursery rhyme?
 - 11—What animals appear to have originated in Egypt?
 - 12—Who composed "Tales of Hoffmann"?
 - 13—To prepare for publication.
 - 14—Louis M. Alcott wrote "Jo's..."
 - 15—What is another name for a globe?
 - 16—To depart.
 - 17—Who were sent out by Moses to look over Canaan?
 - 18—Symbol for tantalum is what?
 - 19—What is name of Eddie Cantor's wife?
 - 20—Bene.
 - 21—Who is often mentioned as companion of Dick and Harry?
 - 22—Elliott was first name of what American composer?
 - 23—Large lady is what?

- Down
- 1—Who is author of "History of Mr. Polly"?
 - 2—Instrument for spreading mortar, concrete, etc.
 - 3—What is a plural ending?
 - 4—Tip.
 - 5—Color is associated with Yale.
 - 6—Symbol for zinc is what?
 - 7—What is a conger?
 - 8—Would a tupelo have sails, horns, or wings?
 - 9—Who is hero of a Wagner opera?
 - 10—What is capital of Bulgaria?
 - 11—What city in Georgia was birthplace of Sidney Lanier?
 - 12—What is a new?
 - 13—What is a new?
 - 14—What is a Biblical pronoun?
 - 15—What city of Illinois was named for a Scotch hymn?
 - 16—A philatelist makes a study of what?
 - 17—Candid.
 - 18—What is a diminutive of Elizabeth?
 - 19—What is a poem suited to be set to music?
 - 20—Also.
 - 21—Avenue (abbr.).
 - 22—Toward.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

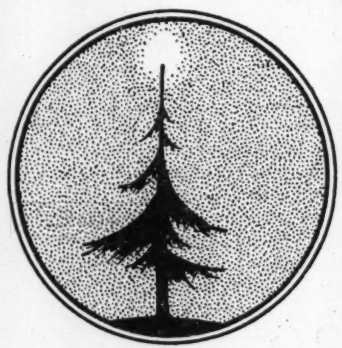
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Did You Ever Wonder

What "St. Elmo's Fire" Is?

"St. Elmo's Fire" is, in a manner of speaking, lightning in reverse. We usually think of lightning as flashing from a thundercloud to the earth. St. Elmo's fire, however, is a discharge of electricity from the earth into the atmosphere. When atmospheric conditions are right and a pointed object, such as a tree, spire, tower, or ship's mast stands above its surroundings, an electrical discharge during a storm may sometimes be seen as a brush or star of light at the topmost tip of the object, or



bathing a portion of its length in a pale glow. This fire got its name from an Italian corruption of the name "St. Erasmus"—Sant' Ermo. St. Erasmus was the patron of Mediterranean sailors, to whom the flaming mast-tips seemed a visible sign of his presence during a storm.

As in the case of the more ordinary forms of lightning, St. Elmo's fire may be either positive or negative. The flame-like discharge, with tongues up to several inches long, is reddish when the electricity is positive, and blue in color when the discharge is negative.

The fire is frequently characterized also by a hissing, sputtering, crackling sound. In consequence, the presence of St. Elmo's fire may be detected by day (when there is too much general illumination for its faint glow to be visible) by

the sounds accompanying the discharge. St. Elmo's fire has been observed and commented upon since ancient times. The Greeks associated it with the myth of Castor and Pollux. Caesar, in his "Commentaries," mentions that "the same night the points of the spears belonging to the Fifth Legion seemed to take fire." St. Elmo's fire was observed playing about the masts and rigging by Christopher Columbus and his men on his second voyage to the West Indies.

St. Elmo's fire is also known as "corposant," as in Dana's "Before the Mast," in which he says, "Upon the main top-gallant mast-head was a ball of light, which the sailors name a corposant (corpus sancti)."

—W. P. Keasbey

Course in Codes

Hunter College, New York, is giving an evening course in cryptography, for study of secret writing, codes, and ciphers.

Coffee Plastic

Green coffee beans, which Brazil will use in making plastic, contain all material needed for this product.

A Verse
for Today...

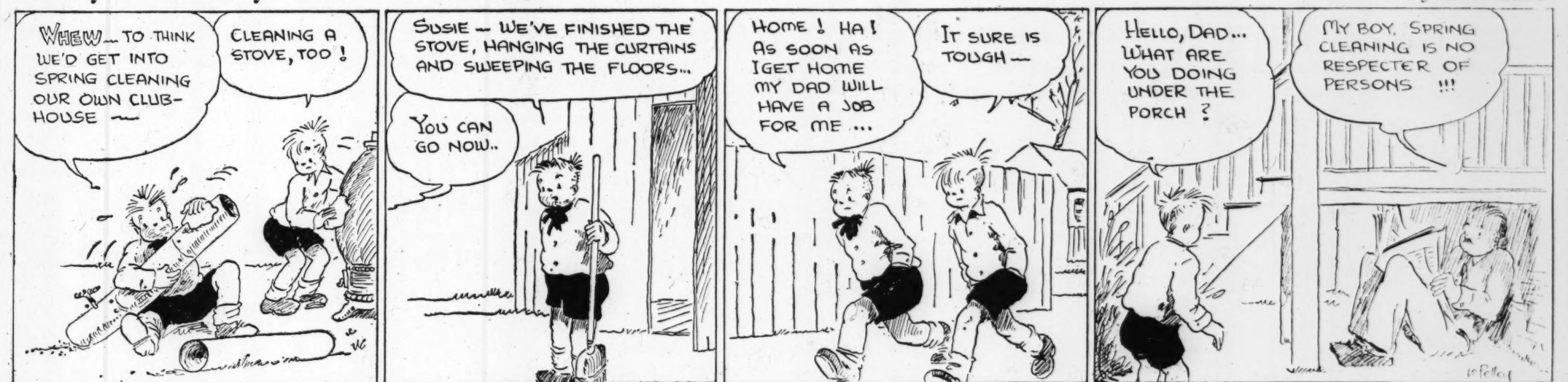
The LORD recompense
thy work, and a full reward
be given thee of
the LORD God of Israel,
under whose wings thou
art come to trust.—
RUTH 2:12.

Where Would You
Find—

1. Zagreb?
2. The North Sea?
3. The home State of Senator Charles W. Tobey?
4. The Quatorze Juillet?
5. A park?
6. The Eads Bridge?
7. The hockey team which won the Stanley Cup in 1941?
8. The body of water on which Cleveland is located?
9. The first Italian colonial capital taken by the British in the present war?
10. Kokonor Lake?

(Answers appear on this page)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Another Refugee



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—And No Better, Either



The Adventures of Waddles—Right You Are!

Pronunciation
Of Proper Names
In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright, 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Angarita, Gen. Isaías Medina (ā-sā-ē-ās mā-thē-nā āng-gā-rē-tā) — Newly elected President of Venezuela.

Barzynski, Brig. Gen. Joseph E. (bār-zin'-ski) — Chief of Motor Transport of the United States Army.

Calderón Guardia, Rafael A. (rā-fā-ēl' kāl-dā-rōn' gwār-thyā) — President of Costa Rica.

Chiang Kee-yen (ji-āng' chē-yēn') — Leader of the China Air Force.

Escalante, Dr. Diógenes (dyō'-kā-nās ēs'-kā-lān'-tā) — Venezuela's Ambassador to the United States.

Marino, Salvador (sāl'-vā-thōr' mā-rē-nō) — Spanish Falangist leader.

Menzinger, Enrico (ān-rē'-kō mēn'-lēng-gēr) — Italian Minister to Costa Rica.

Reza Shah Pahlavi (rē-zā' shā' pā'-lē-vē) — Shah of Iran (Persia).

Selassie, Haile (hī-lē sē-lās'-ē) — Formerly exiled Emperor of Ethiopia, who recently regained his throne.

Wei Tao-ming (wā' dōu-ming') — New Chinese Ambassador to the Vichy Government.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Barbados (bār-bā'-dōz) — British-owned islands in the Lesser Antilles, part of the West Indies.

Canea (kā-nē'-ā) — Capital of Crete and the seat of the exiled Greek Government.

Chios (ki'-ōs); Lesbos (lē's-bōs); Samos (sā'-mōs) — Strategic islands off the Turkish coast.

Dakar (dā-kār) — Strategic seaport and capital of French West Africa.

Key: āle, chaotic, cāre, ādd, account, ārm, āsk, sōfā; ēve, hēre, event, ēnd, silēt, makēr; ice, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, connect; fōod, fōot; out, oil; cūbe, unite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; k=ch in G. ich, ach; box; yet; zh=z in assure.

?—Write Your Own Caption—?



Monitor Camera Club from Mr. Allen L. Satter, San Francisco

Readers are invited to submit titles for this photograph; and on Monday, June 2, the best 10, with names of senders, will be published on this page. A postal card addressed to the Daily Features Editor is sufficient.

Daily Quotation

AS LONG as a man stands in his own way, everything seems to be in his way—governments, society, and even the sun and moon and stars.—THOREAU.

Brevities

Quebec Chronicle - Telegraph: After equipping yourself to grasp Opportunity, you must be right behind the door to let him in the moment he knocks.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: Those hostile gestures which the Russians are making at the Reich probably mean no more than usual. Stalin is a man who always clouds up but never rains.

By LE PELLEY

By RODGERS

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 19, 1941

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

To Be an American

A few months ago who would have believed that millions of Americans would turn out to celebrate "I Am an American Day"? For years patriotic groups have tried to institute tributes to those who have become voters either by naturalization or by reaching voting age—with little success. The crowds and interest evoked for the celebrations on May 18, measure well a newly awakened appreciation of what it means to be an American at a time when freedom, equality, justice and opportunity have been so widely lost.

It was a sense that America and Americans are under attack which called forth this affirmation of patriotism. Millions may still be unaware of the full urgency of active defense, but few today are thinking that America will be attacked only when its borders are physically invaded. Indeed, the most enthusiastic rallies were those like that in New York where 600,000 cheered for greater aid to Britain.

For today surely it has become clear that to be an American means more than to reside in a certain part of the globe. America has never been a mere geographical expression; it has always represented human aspirations for greater freedom, justice, equality and opportunity. It has always given hope to the world. And never has mankind looked to America for help so urgently as today. Never have common dangers and common aspirations called for closer ties among free men.

Consciously or unconsciously, Americans are sensing the threat and reacting strongly. Even while the "I Am an American" rallies were gathering they heard news of new attacks. The most evident of these were physical and geographic—extension of the Nazi threat into all the French empire. Many Americans may have felt but dimly the impact upon their way of life contained in the new drive on British power in the Mediterranean through Nazi planes and tanks in Syria and Iraq. But even the so-called isolationists were asking that the United States be ready to take over Martinique and Guadeloupe.

Actually it is unlikely that the Nazis will now try to take the French islands in the Caribbean. To do so would at once arouse America in ways which they do not wish. The Fifth Column will first move into Martinique and Guadeloupe while Berlin looks for an excuse to order German occupation of Dakar, the Azores and Cape Verde Islands. That does not mean America can rest quietly. The Nazis understand the strategy of sea and air power. They early took an interest in Spain for that reason. They enlisted Japan for that reason. They moved into Norway and the Netherlands and the Balkans without waiting for opponents to get there first.

They know that their system cannot be confined in racial or continental limits, that it is no mere economic threat to the rest of the world. They know how incompatible it is with all that America stands for. They know that to be an American means to stand against that system sooner or later, and from the Nazi viewpoint the later the better. How soon will Americans see the situation as clearly?

The Suburban Frontier

No longer does the trapper in coonskin cap or the homesteader on "the lone prairie" represent the American pioneer—at least not the present-day pioneer. The new frontier in the United States is on the fringes of the big cities. There, according to the 1940 Census, has taken place more than nine-tenths of the growth in the Nation's population during the last decade.

This filling up of the middle zone between town and country does not mean, according to the birth rates, that the rural expanses have ceased to be the source of population increase, nor is it probable that the movement from farm to city now goes only half-way. More likely the farm boy who has made good in the city thereupon gets back as close as he can to the meadows and canebreaks while holding his city job.

In this process he blazes his trail through a wilderness filled with real estate agents to stake a claim in a subdivision, and thereafter wrestles with the complexities of commutation train schedules or of finding a parking place for the car when he gets to work, of keeping the leaves cleaned out of the bayberry hedge, of remembering the day to set out the trash for collection, and stoking his own furnace.

Yet he would not go back to apartment living for anything—well, almost anything. Like your true pioneer the suburbanite is a refugee from "civilization."

Another Journey's End

Imagined danger can be more terrifying than danger actually encountered in human experience. Letters from brave Britons disclose surprise at the reserves of courage they have discovered in themselves and their neighbors.

Now an interesting report comes from Fort McClellan, Alabama, where an audience of appreciative selectees saw "Journey's End" the other evening. "Journey's End" made theatrical history in an era when pacifism had assumed the proportions of a vogue, and when too much of the effort to rid the world of war consisted merely of showing how terrible war could be in individual experience.

Even to see the play is a grim experience. So a newspaperman inquired into the effect that "Journey's End" produced on an audience of men for whom it has an especial meaning. One of these men said:

"This may surprise you. When you get into the Army you stop thinking about things like that. It never occurs to me that I might be blown up in a dugout sometime. When I was a civilian I used to worry about possible war. I had a fear of being bombed, or something like that. Now I don't feel that way. I'm busy, and I feel that if it should come I could do something about it. I think you'll find the other boys the same way. They like the play, but it doesn't bother them."

The world is no less hungry for peace than it was when "Journey's End" was first produced. There can be no end to the eager journeying of civilized men and women until the goal of peace, justice, and freedom has been reached. But if people are learning that mere fear of war is no real contribution to peace, humanity is already nearer the realization of its hopes.

Horse and Buggy Justice

There is something basically wrong in the American Nation's system of apprehending and penalizing traffic law violators. This is clearly evident in the casual attitude of most of the courts towards motorists who seek redress from the charges of traffic officers. It is visible in the dictatorial bearing and often exaggerated assertions of officers who know that their word is virtually irrefutable before the court. And the failure of the traffic enforcement system is reflected in the deplorable fact that thousands of otherwise law-abiding citizens have no qualms about "pulling strings" to avoid penalties due to traffic law violations.

While it does not hold true that all traffic courts are inept, the general picture of poor facilities and horse-and-buggy procedures applied to the motor era justifies widespread concern. The National Committee on Traffic Law Enforcement sponsored by the Automotive Safety Foundation finds that 4,500,000 persons are haled into traffic courts yearly, and hence that traffic cases constitute a majority of all legal business before the courts of many cities.

In more than one-third of the courts it surveyed the committee found ground for such criticisms as these: court clerks sitting around with their coats off chewing gum or tobacco; judges arriving any time up to an hour late; judges listening to almost everything excepting the testimony of the defendants; cases cut short before motorists had time to state their side of the alleged violations. In some States, the courts work hardships by assessing, in addition to fines, the court costs, which bear no relation to the seriousness of the offense.

The committee recommends: revision or outright repeal of traffic laws that experience has shown are unenforceable and hence probably outmoded; selection of judges with sound knowledge of highway conditions; safeguards for the selection of alternate judges; more interest by bar associations in maintaining high legal standards in traffic courts; an attitude of helpfulness rather than callousness to win the respect of millions of motorists. Such respect may be the first step toward reform of drivers whose failures at the wheel are not criminal in any usual sense, but are dangerous and must be corrected.

Most of the operators of 31,000,000 motor vehicles in the United States today could add suggestions to those of the committee.

An advertiser (with a generous impression of the male wardrobe) recommends that a man keep one raincoat in his car, one at the office, one at his club, and one at home. The object presumably is to find how soon all four would be at one place and the man at another.

How is it that dandelions are beautiful to everyone except the chap who owns the lawn?

His Answer



Lizzie Laird's Laddies

On a Scottish Island

"So ye've brought some o' Lizzie Laird's laddies again?"

Peter Innis, the harbor master, was shouting jovially across the strip of water to Captain MacNab, but the captain, occupied with getting his ship alongside the pier, didn't reply. Three young men, however, who were leaning on the boat's rail, answered—exuberantly. These were "Lizzie Laird's laddies," so-called because they had found a home, and a happy one, on the Laird farm. In the thirty years that Lizzie had been in charge of that cheerful place, eleven orphaned boys had there tasted of quiet fireside joys. They had had to work, of course (everybody worked), but they had also become accustomed to laughter, been encouraged to read, and given time for play. They had all been appreciative, and each summer on a certain holiday always a few of them came back for a visit.

As the gangway was put out Captain MacNab roared down: "Mind now, Egan Forbes, we're off again at two o' the clock. Get the siller to me afore that if I'm to make you reservation at Bracken Isle." Then frankly curious, "We were just in there. Why did ye no' make it yourself?"

One of Egan's companions explained, "We gar't him wait. We dinna ken yet if a jaunt 't the air is what she'd like best." Then they hurried ashore, climbed into the old high wagon, were jogged along the waterfront, up on to the "roof" of the Scottish island, and so to a gray stone house. Mrs. Laird welcomed them beamingly, "Come awa' in, my but it's the braw men ye've become." During the meal that followed a noise overhead announced the air service to the Western Isles. Egan said, wistfully, "Fine I'd like to ride in one o' them." Mrs. Laird retorted, emphatically, "Well, I wouldn't! It's enough to hear them birlin' bye." Then confidentially, "But I'll tell ye what would be grand and I mean to hae it some day—a ride on a tren."

The others exchanged significant glances and when she had withdrawn, after warning them to "be off until supper time," they spoke together earnestly. Since she had never been on a train, why shouldn't they give her a journey on one? She could go back with them tomorrow and Egan's landlady had an extra room where she could lodge.

With this plan they sought her out. She came to the kitchen door and there was some slight impatience in her manner, an impatience dearly familiar to all of them, associated as it was with delicious cooking fragrance. Clumsily, they tried to express their feelings. She had been so kind to them, that they had agreed on the trip down to do something handsome for her. She broke in good-naturedly, "Hoots, awa' wi' your daffin'!"

Then they told of how Egan had been sure, because she saw planes passing to and from the mainland, that she'd be wanting to go somewhere in one, of their arrangement with the captain in case Egan should be proved right and finally they came to what they were now offering. When they halted for her answer she only stared silently. Then she exclaimed, "A ride in a tren?" in tones of such astonished delight that the three felt greatly rewarded.

In all her excitement, however, she remembered Egan's voice, as he, according to the boyish plot, had introduced the subject of air travel. She thought gratefully, "Unselfish lads—spending their wages on me. But I'll make it up to them, and for a start, Egan's to hae that ride he's wanting."

Locating one of her present board boys, she said, "Rin doon and ask Captain MacNab to please make yon plane reservation. Say it's to be for Egan Forbes. Mind, it isna to be for me. Here's the siller. Haste ye, noo, laddie."

In the evening, as was usual when "Lizzie Laird's laddies" came home, people dropped in and there was jollity and dancing. However, that didn't deter most of them from being on the wharf next morning when the boat sailed. As the paddles began to churn, Peter Innis remarked prophetically (the surprise for Egan having been whispered

around), "Once yon lad gets up i' the air he willna be content to stay doon."

And one of the women made candid answer, "Guid for us that it's him and no' her that's going up. What's there to hear aboot a plane? But Lizzie'll hae things to tell for weeks on end after a tren ride."

The first prophecy was recalled with satisfaction several years later, when Egan Forbes was beginning to be known as a skilled air pilot. As for the second—Mrs. Laird stayed one week in Glasgow and one in Edinburgh, bought picture cards by the pack, and on her return had literally dozens of items with which to entertain her friends.

MABEL GREY GEHRING

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The following two letters were received by my daughter from my niece in Unoccupied France. They were uncensored, coming via Lisbon, Portugal, and by air mail to this country. W. F. SAFFORD
Jamaica Plain, Mass.

My dear Maryvonne:

What a lot has happened since I last wrote to you! We are all well. (Brother) Bob is in the free zone in a "youths' camp," where living conditions are tough. There have been floods there and the barracks were washed away. In addition, the men have not had enough to eat because of the restrictions. Now they are rebuilding frantically in order to shelter themselves, but they are waiting courageously, for they know that all is not over. They were present at the crushing of France. If you could but know the sacrifices of all these soldiers, their magnificent conduct, and all those who did not come back! There were failures among certain leaders, it must be recognized, and the best of our matériel was captured in Belgium.

Our city in Brittany has been occupied, and the businesses which were located there have been taken. We could not return to Nancy, and moreover, since the factories no longer belong to the French, there is no longer anything for us to do there.

Life here is very quiet. Getting food is relatively easy for those who can pay, but for the children and the sick it is distinctly insufficient. We have coal cards, but it is difficult to find any (coal), and the poor people are quite miserable. The number of unemployed in Paris is frightful. Those who can do no better, those who must have money in order to eat, are accepting offers of work in Germany.

I think you probably know that all of the Public Offices (Government and Municipal) in Paris were closed because of the demonstrations on November 11th (Armistice Day): the shouting was a bit too "Gallic." Now we have to go to the Commissaire's and register every morning and it is forbidden for those students to walk in certain quarters of Paris. But all remain calm on account of those who were interned on November 11th, and because some of them will never return. At the first pretext, it will all begin again.

To think we had not realized that there exist races which live only with the goal of exterminating! We were not well enough prepared to engage in the struggle. It was the machines which conquered us. But courage was not lacking. Many breasts were opposed to the tanks. But as soon as the armistice was requested when it was known that all was finished, the morale fell very low, and all resistance became useless as we knew that you (the U. S. A.) could not come. That was the débâcle. But our cause is just, and we shall not perish.

The hardest days for the French will be in the future, and it will be more from the moral than the physical point of view, for the news here is falsified, except for the B. B. C. (British Broadcasting Company), and we are under "their" (the Germans') domination. I embrace you as well as Uncle Wallace and your brother. I hope that you will never see this horrible thing which is war. One wonders how it can exist in our century. Au revoir,

Getting Closer Together on the Facts

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Roscoe Drummond

The United States did not move nearer the war last week but the war moved nearer to the United States.

When Admiral François Darlan and Adolf Hitler conferred at Berchtesgaden it was evident that the most critical phase of the war for America was in the making. And later, when Marshal Pétain blessed the agreement reached by his Vice Premier and bade the French people follow him "without mental reservation" along the road of ever closer collaboration with the Nazis, the theater of the conflict moved perilously close to the front yard of the Western Hemisphere.

What would it mean to the United States to have totalitarian Germany residing belligerently astride French Dakar, which is but 1,800 flying miles from Brazil and nearer to southern South America than the most outlying of the United States' Caribbean bases?

What would it mean to the United States if totalitarian Germany were to "collaborate" its way across the Atlantic and into the Western Hemisphere possessions of the betrayed French Republic? What would it mean to the United States if the Axis established a New World outpost at Martinique, Guadeloupe and French Guiana?

These questions were asked in Washington last week from one end of Pennsylvania Avenue to the other, and the answers were never in doubt. In fact, they were so clear that they revealed what needed to be revealed for a long time: namely, that with respect to the war there is no issue of fundamental policy which separates the great body of so-called isolationists and the great body of so-called interventionists.

The issue which has heretofore divided these groups has not been an eagerness to put the United States into the war, on the one hand, or an unwillingness to defend the United States, on the other. The issue which created these divergent groups was not a matter of motive but a matter of judgment, a matter of a divergent assessment of the facts. Thus the "interventionists" believed the Nazi threat to be imminent and favored fuller participation in the war as a means of defeating that threat, while the "isolationists" believed the danger to be more remote and opposed fuller participation in the war on the ground that the menace was not sufficient to justify such measures.

Last week, twenty-four hours after Pétain capitulated to Hitler and accepted the "collaborative" terms dictated at Berchtesgaden—a meeting place famous for devising the most quaint forms of "collaboration"—three of the Senate's leading isolationist advocates and three of its most outspoken interventionist members appraised the meaning to the United States of this new Vichy-Berlin collaboration in exactly the same terms. They assessed this development as an imminent threat.

And what is most significant and most prophetic of the developing unity within the country is that once these divergent senators come to accept the same assessment of Nazi threat, they found that no basic issue separated them any longer and, in separate interviews as reported by the Associated Press, advocated exactly the same course of action.

This course of action was fuller participation in the war, a direct attack on Germany's French ally; specifically, the occupation of France's Western Hemisphere possessions. Senator Clark of Missouri, Senator Reynolds of North Carolina and Senator Murray of Montana, all of whom opposed the Lend-Lease Act, and Senators Pepper of Florida, Lee of Oklahoma, and Guffey of Pennsylvania, of the interventionists, were in agreement. The facts united the disputants.

The new understanding between Pétain and Hitler, which has already enabled the Nazis to use French Syria as a base of attack on the British in the Middle East, is so important that a few more facts concerning it might be usefully noted.

Within a few hours after the Marshal on Thursday broadcast his decision and appeal for unquestioning support to the French people, President Roosevelt in a carefully prepared statement subsequently broadcast in French, expressed amazement that the Vichy Government would "deliver up France and its colonial empire, including French African colonies and Atlantic coasts, with the menace that involves to the peace and safety of the Western Hemisphere."

In a remarkably candid and outspoken press conference, Secretary Hull on Saturday brushed aside all Vichy-inspired explanations that the projected collaboration with Germany didn't mean exactly what the President said it meant as just so much rhetoric. He said the United States had plenty of facts to back Mr. Roosevelt's warning and suggested that such "collaboration" with the Nazis would force America to take defensive action.

Only a few weeks ago Congress overwhelmingly passed a resolution and the President signed it, declaring that the United States would not accept the transfer of ownership or control of any Western Hemisphere territory from the hands of one non-American power to another. This meant Germany and was intended to cover precisely the situation which has now developed.

What is it, incidentally, that the isolationists want to avert in recommending that the United States undertake a protective occupation of the French colonial possessions in this hemisphere? Is it not the same Nazi menace which the interventionists would rather see defeated at the cliffs of Dover than on the shores of the Caribbean? It looks as though the isolationists and the interventionists might be getting pretty close together on the facts.

People of France Fight On—"We Shall Not Perish"

My dear Maryvonne:

France has been protected up to now. We do not lose hope. If there were the slightest chance the French would go out (after the Germans) knife in hand. Naturally, it was impossible for us to continue the struggle in France. The ambush in Belgium, the disorder caused by the refugees fleeing before the Germans, caused us to lose. They (the Nazis) terrified the fugitives on purpose (to create confusion). That was quite understandable, however, knowing what they did in the north of France.

At present life is very calm, but one knows that at the least pretext there will be rioting again. It is said that Marshal Pétain will be forced to return to Paris. We hope that that is not true.

I believe that the idea of collaboration (with Nazi Germany) has been abandoned. There will be servitude, perhaps, but not collaboration. They (the Nazis) are ruining the country more and more. It is thus that they will force us to serve them. But it will be against our will and (we shall do) as little as possible. If we had any arms the situation would be changed.

Yesterday we saw some people from Nancy. There have passed through Nancy, coming from the Department of the Moselle, some 70,000 to 80,000 people deported from Lorraine, without counting the Alsations. A short while ago a convoy passed through Nancy, and as usual the doors of the train were nailed up so that they (the deportees) could not communicate with the outside. On the platform there was a file of German sentries. The whole train began to sing the "Marseillaise." In reprisal, the Nazis de-

tached the wagon containing their baggage. It appears that that is quite a frequent occurrence: the Germans confiscate baggage and money when the Lorraines revolt.

Some Alsations set fire to their village before leaving it. It takes a great deal of courage to set fire to one's own house when he thinks that perhaps he may return, and he knows that he will find only misery in the free zone.

At Nancy, the Nazis give concerts in the public squares, but there is never a Frenchman present at them.

We are happy that the Free French forces are helping the English in Libya. It is said that the Germans are treating the Negroes very harshly. It would be terrible if all those Negroes remained under their domination. We would prefer to give all our beautiful colonies to the English. When I see the Germans plaguing the Negroes whom they encounter, it makes me shudder with horror, for they are good French, intelligent, and they (Algerians, Moroccans, Senegalese) fought valiantly for us. It would be terrible, because we have been vanquished, to see them fall into the hands of the occupants (Nazis).

Shortly after Armistice Day, an ass was observed on the Champs Elysees making his way towards the Arc de Triomphe. He was weaving and staggering along, completely drunk. He had been shaved and painted green. On his forehead there was drawn a great black swastika, and to his tail was tied a placard with the letters "WH," the registration mark of the German vehicles. You can imagine the tremendous success of that donkey's performance!

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